

A MUSICAL

With Dates of Events.

ORPHEUM—

LOS ANGELES FAMILY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE
South Main St. bet First and Second. Tel. 1447.

Indorsed by the Masses.

The Orpheum Ticket favor—recognized in all parts of the world.

Last two weeks of the famous ROSCOE MIDGETS.

An Unequaled Comedy.

The latest American Novelty—Prof. Macart's.

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THE MORNING NEWS

—IN—

The Times

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 9, 10, 12, 24, 25, 26.

A burglar shot dead by a detective.

The latest American Novelty—Prof. Macart's.

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WERE BOUND TO HAVE A "BOY"

The Poppers Adopt Bryan in Spite of Himself and Other Opposition.

Efforts to Put the Nebraska Prodigy's Refusal Before the Convention are Frustrated.

EITHER SEWALL OR WATSON EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW.

Proceedings of the Last Day's Session Almost Riotous in Character—The "Straight-outs" in the Saddle—A Fist-fight, the Ejection of One Delegate and the Boit of Another Help to Add Local Coloring to the Occasion—A Dirty Hall and a Noisy Set—Six-hour Deluge of Oratory—Senator Allen's Little Joker—Plenary Powers Conferred Upon the National Committee—"Middleers" are Denied Information—What Will the Harvest Be?

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) July 25.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago a fortnight ago, was today made the standard-bearer of the Populist party by a vote of 1042 to 321. The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest, in the shape of a telegram directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones after Sewall, his running-mate, had been elected to the Vice-Presidential nomination last night and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia had been named for second place on the ticket. It was also made in the face of an opposition so bitter that, after the convention adjourned, some of the radicals held a "rump" convention.

ALMOST A RIOT.

The last session of the convention, which lasted from 9:30 o'clock this morning until almost 5 o'clock this afternoon, was marked by scenes of turbulence and noisy excitement, which several times bordered on actual riot, and which almost precipitated personal collisions. One fist fight did occur, a delegate was ejected and a West Virginia delegate, inflamed by the action of the convention, walked sullenly out of the hall.

DOINGS IN THE WINGS.

The storm center, as on the previous days, was in the Texas delegation. But the really dramatic features of this wild session were enacted behind the scenes. Rumors of what was going on in the wings reached the delegates, but they knew nothing definitely, and to the very end, a message from Mr. Bryan which might have changed the result was kept from their ears.

LIKE A FOOTBALL GAME.

To add to the other features of the day, the convention was without music, and the hall was littered and bestrewn with the grime and dirt of yesterday's twelve-hour sitting. It was not expected that the convention would last more than three days, and the contract made with the local committee expired last night. The Populist Bryan managers decided at the outset today to disregard Bryan's telegram of last night, and to nominate him and straighten out the tangle afterwards. They started out to rush his nomination through before any other candidate could be put in the field, as a football game, by means of a brilliant flying wedge, sometimes forces a goal. But the interference was too much for them, and their line was broken. Gen. Weaver of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, placed Bryan in nomination, and Gen. Field of Virginia, who was his running-mate, after a brief speech moved to make the nomination unanimous.

Chairman Allen held the motion was in order and that, until that motion was decided, the call of States for nominations, which was the order of the convention, could not proceed. Some cheered, some cursed, some fought, and there would probably have been serious trouble had not the Bryan leaders wisely concluded to abandon this so-called high-handed programme. But in doing so they opened the convention was deluged with oratory. Almost every State and Territory had its inning on the platform. Most of the speakers seconded Bryan's nomination. About fifty succeeding speeches were made, and some of them were both brilliant and eloquent.

UNSATISFIED CURIOSITY.

The "middle-of-the-road" contingent insisted upon knowing at every opportunity, in view of his telegram, whether Bryan would stand on the platform and accept the nomination. But all these pointed questions were neatly parried. Judge Green of Nebraska and others vouched for Bryan's sympathy with Populist principles, but that was all the satisfaction the radicals could get. The Texas delegation then sent a message to Bryan at Lincoln, putting the direct question to him. To this no answer was received.

the machinery by which any sort of terms can be arranged. But what will happen the future alone can disclose.

THE LAST DAY.

Nomination Scenes and the Speech of Gen. Weaver.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—There was great confusion on the floor of the auditorium before the Populist convention met today. Delegates in animated groups were discussing the situation. The Bryan feeling was strong, but a telegram from the Nebraska declaring that he would not accept the nomination rendered the situation chaotic. Many desired to nominate Bryan in the face of this telegram. Patterson of Colorado and ex-Gov. Jewell of Kansas counseled the endorsement of Bryan instead of a nomination, pointing out that an endorsement did not require an acceptance.

"Cyclone" Davis and other radicals, however, insisted that Bryan could not refuse, and if he did, the responsibility for disaster at the polls would rest on the Democracy, not on Populism. Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock. After an invocation, a Connecticut delegate rose to protest against the further display of lung power that characterized the first three days of the convention. He thought it was about time the convention exercised a little "horse sense." His statement was given a round of applause. Chairman Allen announced that the first thing in order was the selection of members of the National Committee, and the committee was notified the candidates for President and Vice-President.

LEFT TO THEIR OWN RESOURCES.

Sergeant-at-arms McDowell, in explanation of the absence of the band, said the contract with the Business Men's League expired last night, and the musicians had been instructed by the league not to play today. "Good, good," feebly shouted the weary delegates. "We are glad of it."

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

The chairman then called for nominations for President. Judge Green of Nebraska took the stage to place Bryan in nomination. He said the convention was here to name the next President of the republic. The convention had already, he said, selected for Vice-President that noble man of the South, Thomas E. Watson. (Cheers.) Green had not named his candidate before a Texas delegate interrupted with the point of order that the States must be called in alphabetical order for nominations.

motion of Arkansas delegates the rules were suspended and Judge Green recalled. He did not place Bryan in nomination, however. When Alabama was called, Gov. Kelly yielded to Gen. Weaver of Iowa, but Col. Gallatin of Alabama got to the platform first and injected a speech about joining the cotton fields of the South and the wheat fields of the North. At the conclusion of his remarks Gen. Weaver took the stand. Gen. Weaver was greeted with applause, and said:

GEN. WEAVER'S PREFACE.

"Mr. Chairman, I arise before you this morning in my judgment, feeling that to be the most critical period of the Democratic and Populist campaign has come into the Populist party. I know I have in my heart but one aspiration of lingering intention, to do nothing in this convention or any one of the future sessions of this party to do anything to the growth and strength and security and purpose of the Populist party."

Chairman Allen promptly responded that there was not, but that there was some talk of a "fictitious" message somewhere; he had not seen it. Literally of course, Senator Allen was correct. He said afterward, in explanation of his action, that Bryan was the overwhelming choice of the convention; that the delegates, whatever it was, was not addressed to the convention or to a Populist delegate; that it was purely a Democratic negotiation and something with which a Populist convention had nothing to do.

THE DEED DONE.

When the roll-call was completed, it was found that Bryan had 1042 out of the 1400 votes in the convention. Frank S. Norton of Chicago was the only other candidate. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota and Gen. Coxey of Ohio were nominated, but their names were withdrawn. Norton received 321 votes and Eugene V. Debs 10 and Donnelly 1. Norton got the majority of the votes of Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, a respectable portion of the votes of Alabama, California, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio. The convention was hastily adjourned after Bryan had been declared the nominee, and the radicals in Texas, Arkansas, California, Illinois and Maine delegations proceeded to organize their "rump" convention.

After the adjournment Senator Jones refused to give out Bryan's message, and he immediately posted off to Lincoln to confer with the "Silver Knight of the West" regarding the situation. As to the future, all is problematical. None of the wisecracks pretend to predict with certainty what the result will be. Whether a fusion can be arranged or upon what basis, of course, is speculated upon. Whether Bryan will decline the nomination is canvassed. The shrewdness of the political observers, and those who are most anxious for a union of the silver forces, can see this result only in the withdrawal of the Vice-Presidential candidates. There is, as there has been for some days, talk of Sewall's voluntary withdrawal, but after the stand Bryan and Senator Jones have taken this is not considered probable.

It is strongly intimated tonight that Watson may be induced to withdraw in the interest of such a union. It should be said, however, that this is intimated by those who wish it most. By conferring upon the National Populist Committee plenary powers, those who are so earnestly striving for an actual consolidation of the strength of the silver forces created

the sacred cause which is at stake in this campaign. We have constantly urged through good and through evil report that our principles were more important than party associations; were above all considerations of private fortunes or the petty and feverish ambitions of men. We have thus far suited our action to our words made through five Presidential campaigns, stretching from 1876 to 1892. You correctly estimated the purpose of old party managers, and events have sustained every specification in your indictment against them. Millions of honest men within old party ranks were deceived, lured into ambush and betrayed. But not a single one of your pickets has ever been caught napping or been taken by surprise. To your devoted efforts is largely due the revival of economic learning in this country which has enabled the Democratic party to assume the present admirable attitude.

IN THE ROLE OF MARTYRS.

Your work now promises much to mankind and is about to break forth in complete victory for the industrial masses. Though oft repulsed by the multitude whom we would have liberated, and though crucified in return for our kindness, yet through it all we have steadily confided in the righteousness of our cause and the final good sense of the people. We still believe that this nation has a mission to perform, which bad men will not be permitted to destroy, and recent events indicate that the nineteenth century is not after all to close with the friends of freedom dependent in the Western Hemisphere.

This country has recently witnessed a new Pentecost and received a most beautiful and glorious gift. A new era has begun, which can neither be misunderstood nor go unheeded. In patriotic utterances and a great army of middle ground and opened the way to a formidable organic alliance. They not only made union possible, thank heaven, they have rendered it inevitable.

WILL SCOOP 'EM IN.

From the very beginning our organization has made party feeling subordinate to principle. We will not here reverse ourselves and refuse to accept victory now. We will not refuse to reach. We will not refuse the proffered assistance of at least three million free-silver Republicans simply because they have shown the good sense to come with an organized army fully equipped and manned for battle. Let them have their own divisions and army corps. Let them manifest their own esprit de corps. The field of glory is open to all competitors who are fighting for the same principles.

The Populists have already shown their prowess in many engagements during twenty years of struggle. If our allies can strike sturdier blows at plutocracy than we can; if they can scale the battlements of our old enemies, and are able to plant their colors one foot nearer the citadel of the enemy than we can ourselves, let every Populist cheer and applaud them in their heroic work. We will all march under the same flag, keep step to the same music, face the same foe, share in and about our common destiny.

We cannot be mistaken concerning the real issue involved in the struggle of the present year. It is between the gold standard and the silver standard, between the one hand and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. The people are asked to choose between forced idleness, destitution, bankruptcy and despair on the one side and an open door of opportunity under just laws and normal conditions on the other. The situation presents the most critical question that ever confronted a civilized nation. In the name of the suffering people, and in the name of this time of disunion and party divisions. The supreme hour for action has arrived. If we would be victorious we must make common cause with the heroic men who have dominated the Chicago convention. No other course is either prudent or desirable. We are not asked to abandon our party would it be wiser to do so? It is to be preserved we will, in my judgment, be compelled to take the course which I am about to indicate.

HOW TO DO IT.

The silver Democrats lined up as an organization. Now let the Populists, free-silver Republicans and the American silver party do likewise. Form an embattled square—impenetrable to the assaults of the confederated gold power. If you are not in the line in which I have fully canvassed every possible phase of the subject, I have failed to find a single good reason to justify us in your presence. If it is the field. The exigencies of the hour imperatively demand that there shall be but one. I would not endorse the distinguished men who have dominated the Chicago convention. No other course is either prudent or desirable. We are not asked to abandon our party would it be wiser to do so? It is to be preserved we will, in my judgment, be compelled to take the course which I am about to indicate.

If you allow the present happy juncture to pass, all the heroic work of twenty years will be thrown to the winds. Our guiding star will disappear in the momentous conflict just when it should be stretched forth to steady the ark of our covenant. We would prove to the world that we are devoid of capacity to grasp great opportunities and lacking in strength to grapple with prodigious emergencies. The people have a gallant champion in the field who is leading a revolt against the plutocracy of Christendom. Every oppressor, every plutocrat in two hemispheres has turned his guns upon him.

"SUBSIDIZED ORGANS."

The subsidized organs have openly proclaimed that he must be crushed by any means, at whatever cost. The confederated monopolies have laid aside their party and their politics and are marching in hot haste against him. Let us signal to him to hold the fort—that we are coming—and then let us have a great victory. I want to say to you in all earnestness that as assailed as is this gallant knight by the sleuth-hounds of the money power of the world, you may deliberate here as long as you wish, but you cannot prevent the people from rushing to the support of their recognized defender and leader. If you will not say the word, they will break over all obstacles and go themselves, leaders or no leaders, and may God bless them for so doing.

Therefore, in obedience of my highest conceptions to duty, with a solemn conviction that I am right, place in nomination for the Presidency of the United States a distinguished gentleman who, let it be remembered, has already been three times endorsed by the Populist party of his own State, once for Representative in Congress, once

MISCELLANEOUS—

COMPLIMENTARY

BARBECUE AT REDONDO BEACH

SUNDAY, JULY 26,
Tendered by the citizens to all visitors.—Enough for everybody—everybody welcome. Open air concert by the Los Angeles Military Band.

SANTA FE ROUTE

ROUND TRIP Fifty Cents.
TRAINS GO AT

(COAST RECORD.)

HATCHET MEN ON THE WARPATH.

A Gory Outlook for Chinatown.

Thirteen Notorious Highbinders
Go to San Francisco.

Lee Yip Duck Buying the Lives
of His Enemies.

Investigation of the Death of Young
Stetson—New Japanese Steamship
Lines—Gov. Budd Going on
a Whaler.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The bit-
terness of the vendetta of local Chi-
nese merchants was shown today in the
arrival of warlike preparations of
thirteen of the most notorious hatchet
men in the State. The appearance of
these highbinders and the announce-
ment that the price placed upon the
heads of Joe Gar and Lee Mee Toy had
been increased \$1000 created the
greatest excitement in the district. The
news spread rapidly.

It is claimed that the highbinders
have been brought to this city by Lee
Yip Duck, the Chinese merchant and
gambler, who instigated the expulsion
of the proscribed merchants from
their society and at whose door is
placed the blame for all the distur-
bance, including the murder of the Chi-
nese claim-digger.

Four Chinese have reported to the
authorities that they overheard a con-
versation in which Lee Yip Duck guar-
anteed to pay \$1000 for the life of
either Joe Gar or Lee Mee Toy. These
men are well known to the police and
their statement, and in fact a series of
new murders is being planned. Most
of the Chinese highbinders who have
arrived in the city are from Fresno.
They belong to the Bow On Tong, the
most notorious and most powerful
highbinder society in the State. Among
its members are the most desperate
Chinese criminals in California.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

The Miscreants Caught the Freight
Instead of the Passenger.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—An at-
tempt was made to wreck a passen-
ger train on the Southern Pacific road
near Niles today, but instead a local
freight-train was toppled over a fifty-
foot embankment. The engineer, fire-
man and brakemen were badly, but not
fatally, hurt. Three cars went over
with the engine. The railroad officials
believe the train was purposely
wrecked. A rail had been placed so
that when the engine struck it it would
be lifted off the track and sent down
a steep embankment. It is thought
the intention was to wreck the passen-
ger train, which was due two hours
later, but the freight came along in-
stead. The injured are:

JOHN EDWARDS, engineer.

HURD, fireman.

WRIGHT, brakeman.

The railroad company immediately
sent a wrecking train to the scene, and
a force of detectives are investigating
the wreck and scouring the country to
capture the miscreants. Had the pas-
senger train gone over, the loss of life
would have been large, as the spot is
a dangerous one.

STETSON'S SUICIDE.

Capt. Lees and His Detectives Make
Investigation.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Capt.
Lees and his detectives are at work on
the mystery surrounding the supposed
suicide yesterday of Albert L. Stetson,
son of James B. Stetson, a millionaire.
The investigations have carried them
from the resorts of the tenderloin to the
most exclusive homes in the city.
The story of young Stetson's death
can be told by only one living person,
Miss Amy Head, who was with him
when the shot was fired. This woman's
story involves no incident in the tragedy
beyond those of a few hours on Thurs-
day night, when she was with Stetson
and some of his gay companions. He
was crazed by absinthe and she was
reckless. Their former relations had
been of a peculiar character, and she
seemed to be infatuated with him, al-
though he had displayed no particular
fondness for her.

Miss Head saw a great deal of young
Stetson. She displayed her infatuation
to such a degree that he provoked more
than one quarrel. What bearing these
facts may have on the tragedy is yet to
be learned. It is hinted that there are
reasons to believe that young Stetson
did not fire the shot that caused his
death.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The po-
lice have been investigating the death
of Albert Stetson, son of J. B. Stetson,
the millionaire merchant and railway
magnate, yesterday morning, and have
come to a positive conclusion that there
is no ground for a suspicion of murder.
They are satisfied that Stetson shot
himself while crazed from excessive
absinthe drinking.

Evidence has been gathered showing
that when he had been drinking Stet-
son had on several occasions threatened
to take his life. The funeral will be
held tomorrow from the family resi-
dence. The remains are still at the un-
der-taking parlors. An inquest will be
held next week. J. B. Stetson has been
in consultation with the police and be-
lieves that his son killed himself.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Maj.-Gen. James Announces the
Names of His Staff.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Maj.-
Gen. Nathaniel T. James of the Na-
tional Guard announced today the fol-
lowing appointments on the division
staff: Lieutenant-colonel, Thomas M.
Cluff; lieutenant-colonel, James F.
Smith; lieutenant-colonel, George E.
Burdick; and lieutenant-colonel, Fred-
erick Pollis. The particular duties to
which these gentlemen will be assigned
have not yet been announced.

Assistant Adjutant-General John C.
Currier has just received from the
hands of Gov. Budd for publication the
report made by him as lieutenant-col-
onel, division inspector of the National
Guard of California. This report is
made formally to Col. A. E. Castle, the
retiring assistant adjutant.

In regard to the efficiency of the
three brigades, Col. Currier places the
Second at the head of the list, with a
record of 25 per cent for attendance
and 4.46 out of a possible 5 for "general
average merit." Under this latter
heading is included attendance, effi-
ciency in drill and discipline. For the
First Brigade the general average is
4.33, and 90 per cent for attendance;

(SPORTING RECORD.)

while the Third brigade has 88 per cent
for attendance, and 4.35 for average
merit.

In regard to Troop D of the First
brigade at Los Angeles, the inspector
recommends that unless the discipline
be improved it be mustered out. All
the fault which he finds with this troop
is offset by the praise he bestows upon
Troop C of Salinas. In the Second
Brigade, Co. F of Oakland ranks highest,
and in the Third Co. C of Nevada.

THOSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

San Francisco Merchants Desirous
of Securing One of Them.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The
members of the Traffic Association took
a more hopeful view today of their
chances of inducing the Japanese com-
pany, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, to run
its steamers into this port. The dis-
patch from Seattle to the effect that
President Sachiro Asano might ab-
sorb the Dowdall steamer line of the
Northern Pacific, now running into
Tacoma, or the Samuels line, which
has Portland for its terminus, convinced
the merchants here that Asano had not
finally selected San Diego for his new
line of steamships to ply between Japan
and the Pacific coast point. In the party
is Asano of Tokyo, president of the
Oriental Steamship Company. Okawa,
the interpreter, on behalf of Asano,
said:

"We have visited Seattle and Tacoma
and will go to San Francisco and pos-
sibly to San Diego, after which we will
be able to decide which port on this
Coast will be selected as the Pacific
terminus of the steamship company.
Regarding the volume of trade in this
country Asano desires to say he feels
assured Portland will be the best place
for the terminal of the steamship line."
He also wished to add that he has
little fear but that Portland will be
the place chosen as the terminal of
his line of steamers.

SELECTING A TERMINAL.

PORTLAND (Or.) July 25.—A dis-
tinguished party of Japanese is visit-
ing Portland, the primary object of
their presence being to select a suita-
ble terminal to the proposed line. They
believe he is after the port that will
give him the best concessions, be it Se-
attle, Tacoma, Portland, San Diego or
San Francisco.

Manager Curtis of the Traffic Asso-
ciation, in talking of the intentions of
the merchants to have a Japanese line
into this port, said: "On the arrival of
President Asano in a few days we will
ask him what inducements he wants.
If the Southern Pacific will agree to
handle more through business, the
Japanese line can get plenty to do, to
the great benefit of itself and the port
of San Francisco."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court Decides Two
Water Cases.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—An im-
portant decision defining the right of a
municipality to enter into contracts was
handed down by the Supreme
Court today. "The San Diego Plume
Company owned a water right and a
line of pipe to the limits of the city of
San Diego, and an agreement was en-
tered into with the San Diego Water
Company whereby water was conveyed
by the Plume Company to the water
company for the use of the inhabitants
of the city. In 1891 the entire distribut-
ing plant was turned over to Bryant
Howard and others on a contract for a
monthly rental of \$10,000, with the
provision that the water company
would construct a certain line of rail-
road.

On the same day a sub-lease was
made to the city of San Diego. The
city took possession of the water sys-
tem and paid several of the monthly
rentals as agreed upon. Eventually it
ceased to pay the rental and about
\$10,000 was due and unpaid under the
terms of the contract. It was claimed
that the rental was for the use of the
plant and that the city could not not
pay the rental was on account of hav-
ing placed the water rates too low to
secure a proper return.

T. J. Higgins and L. W. Llewellyn, two
taxpayers of the city, brought suit
against the city and the persons con-
cerned in the original lease and the Su-
preme Court held the contract null and
void. The water company appealed
and the Supreme Court is of the opin-
ion that while the city could not con-
tract to pay in excess of the tax levy
in a single year, the water company
should be entitled to recover what is
reasonably due for the use of the plant,
and ordered that the sums found due
be paid out of the revenues of the fi-
scal year during which they accrued.

NO RIGHT TO CALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Su-
preme Court today decided that the
Glendora Irrigation district of Los An-
geles county had no right to issue a
call for a bond election, because it had
not first submitted a plan for an irri-
gation system.

BUDD AS A WHALER.

The Governor Will Ship in a Couple
of Weeks.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Gov.
Budd is to be shipped on a whaler in a
couple of weeks. Besides the Governor,
a score of others prominent in poli-
tics and business will go to make up
the most distinguished whaling crew
that ever left this port. Such men as
the Governor of Guatemala, President
Barrios of Guatemala, Captain of Po-
lice, W. Lees, Police Judge Cassa-
bell, Capt. John Bruce and Harbor
Commissioners Conlon, Cole and Chad-
bourne, will make up the party.

If they and the others go gun-
ning for the bulky carcass of a whale
will be placed on exhibition somewhere
on the shore of the bay and the ad-
mission of those who patronize the
spectacle will go to swell the fund of
the Carnival of the Golden Gate.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Woodland Woman Arrested on Her
Mother-in-law's Complaint.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WOODLAND, July 25.—Mrs. Alice
Brand, daughter of John Hollingsworth,
a wealthy citizen here, was arrested at
her father's residence this morning, charged
with forgery. He claimed Mrs. Brand
forged her mother-in-law's name to a
deed to the property. Mrs. Brand says
she signed as agreed a her mother-in-
law's request when the latter was sup-
posed to be on her deathbed, to raise
needed funds for medical expenses.

Mrs. Brand senior recovered, and now
has her daughter-in-law arrested, where
she was taken to San Mateo county, where
it is alleged the offense was committed.

DROWNED IN THE BATHS.

FRESNO, July 25.—Fred Harvey, son
of William Harvey, a well-known mem-
ber of the English colony, was drowned
in the Fresno swimming baths to-
night. The deceased was only seen to go
down by one man, who did not realize that
anything was wrong. The water was
warm, and it is supposed that he was
exhausted. It was over an hour
before his body was recovered. A
sad feature of the case is found in the
fact that a brother of the deceased was
drowned a year ago tomorrow in the
surf at Hueneme. The young man was
25 years old.

Every person under 21 years of age
needs nine hours' rest out of twenty-
four. So says Dr. Cold, an eminent
German physician.

HAGGIN STRIKES HIS COLORS.

Will Withdraw from the Turf.

His Stable is to Be Managed in
Daly's Name.

Montana's Copper King to Make a
Big Splurge.

The Allegheny River Breaks Up a
Ball Game—An Umpire Fright-
ened by Bostonians—California
Win from the Oakland.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—James
B. Haggin's colors will not be seen on
the turf next season; neither will he
race horses under his own name. He
has combined his racing interests with
those of Marcus Daly, the copper king
of Montana. The stable will be man-
aged by him and the jockeys will wear
his copper colors, made very familiar
to the sight of eastern race-goers by
the winnings of the great Tammany and
other famous thoroughbreds.

The racing stable that the Montana
copper king is getting together for the
coming season will be the greatest that
has ever appeared on the American turf,
not only in numbers, but in quality.
This great stable to race in Marcus Da-
ly's colors will have at its disposal the
get of the world-famed Salvador, Mid-
lothian, the sire of Sir Walter; St. An-
drew, Calvades, Fitzjames, Sir Modred,
Maxim and other noted stallions.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Cleveland's Carelessness Loses the
Club Two Games.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CLEVELAND (O.) July 25.—Clevel-
and dropped two games to the Phillies
today by reason of errors and careless-
playing. In the first game Wallace
dropped a fly in the fourth inning and
let in three runs. In the second game
the visitors had it all their own way.
The attendance was 6500. Scores:
First game—Cleveland, 9; hits, 9; er-
rors, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; hits, 11; errors, 1.
Batteries—Wilson, Cuppy and Zim-
mer; Taylor and Clements.
Second game—Cleveland, 5; hits, 13;
errors, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; hits, 15; errors, 2.
Batteries—Cuppy and O'Mara; Gum-
bert and Grady.

LOUISVILLE-WASHINGTON.
LOUISVILLE, July 25.—The Colonels
defeated Washington in a very interest-
ing game. McGuire was removed from
the game in the second inning by Um-
pire Betts for using insulting language.
Hill pitched the last inning. The at-
tendance was 500. Score:

Louisville, 7; hits, 11; errors, 8.
Washington, 6; hits, 6; errors, 2.
Batteries—Fraser, Hill and Dexter;
German, McGuire and McAuley.

ST. LOUIS-BALTIMORE.
ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Orioles
brought out up to the ninth
when the latter batted out three runs
and won. Esper pitched a good game,
and the support given him by the vis-
itors was perfect. Hart did even better
in the box, but owing to errors by the
Browns, the Orioles were unable to
score twice. The attendance was 6000.
Score:

Baltimore, 2; hits, 5; errors, 0.
St. Louis, 3; hits, 8; errors, 3.
Batteries—Esper and Clark; Hart and
Murphy.

CINCINNATI-BOSTON.
CINCINNATI (O.) July 25.—Cincin-
nati won two games from Boston today,
both through errors. Umpire McPar-
land, frightened by the kicking of
Boston, left the field after the first game
and Bud Lilly umpired. The at-
tendance was 11,000. Score:

First game—Cincinnati, 10; hits, 11;
errors, 0.
Boston, 5; hits, 10; errors, 5.
Batteries—Ehret, Fisher and Peltz;
Silvestri and Ganzel.

Second game—Cincinnati, 8; hits, 8;
errors, 0.
Boston, 2; hits, 10; errors, 4.
Batteries—Dwyer and Peltz; Nichols,
Sullivan and Bergen.

CHICAGO-BROOKLYN.
CHICAGO, July 25.—Although the
Colts made fifteen hits and had but
two errors, the Brooklyn won out by
a margin of one run on nine hits, with
seven misplays charged to them. Three
of the visitors' runs were due to Ter-
ry's gifts. The attendance was 7000.
Score:

Chicago, 6; hits, 15; errors, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; hits, 9; errors, 7.
Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Payne
and Grim.

PITTSBURGH-NEW YORK.
PITTSBURGH, July 25.—The first
game was won because of Hastings's
poor work in the box. Hawley did very
little better. In the second game Sul-
livan went into the air in the seventh,
and Clark was the hero. He made a
poor showing than Sullivan. The flood
in the Allegheny River came into
the park and necessitated calling the
game in the eighth inning. A train
has been consumed by which Beck-
ley goes to New York and Davis re-
mains at Pittsburgh. The attendance
was 6000. Score:

First game—Pittsburgh, 7; hits, 9;
errors, 5.
New York, 10; hits, 14; errors, 6.
Batteries—Hastings, Hawley and
Merritt; Clark and Wilson.

Second game—Pittsburgh, 7; hits, 8;
errors, 2.
New York, 2; hits, 6; errors, 4.
Batteries—Killen and Merritt; Sul-
livan, Clarke and Wilson.

CORBETT SIGNS JEFFRIES.
Will Work the Los Angeles Giant
into Front Rank.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Jim Cor-
bett and Jim Jeffries met today, and
as a result of the inducements offered
by the former, the Los Angeles giant
has signed to go East with the cham-
pion. Jeffries is only 21 years old, and
he will be able to pick up a whole lot
as Corbett's sparring partner in the
next six months. He will leave with
Corbett next week and will go direct to
Auburn Park. Corbett is confident that
Jeffries is made of championship call-
ber. "He is a diamond in the rough,"
said Corbett, after securing him. "I
intend to teach him all I know, and am
certainly in a position to press him to
the front. I think he can be trained
down to 135 pounds. 'Australian Billy'
Smith thinks that he is a much more
formidable man than Sharkey, and he
has boxed with both men, and should
certainly know what he is talking
about."

Corbett has also signed Dal Hawkins,
the clever young Californian. He will

put him against some of the best men
in the East at 130 pounds.

SACRAMENTO, July 25.—Following
are the winners in today's indoor bi-
cycle races:

Two-mile amateur scratch: Ed Chap-
man won, P. R. Mott second; time 5:02.
Half a mile, amateur, handicap:
Hirsch won, Chapman second; time
1:48-2-1.

In the fourth heat Chapman made a
new indoor world's record of 1:04-2-5
for the half mile.

One mile, professional, handicap: W.
A. Terrill won, Russell Cushing sec-
ond, Lee of Portland third; time 2:15-2-5.

Wren Defeats Hovey.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) July 25.—R.
D. Wren, ex-champion, defeated the
tennis champion, E. H. Hovey, today
for the Longwood cup in one of the
most exciting games ever seen at Long-
wood. Wren's famous nerve was the
sole cause of Hovey's defeat, for the
champion won by the easy sets and
lost by the three hard ones. Wren's
lobbying was the feature of the match,
Hovey being unable to do anything with
the slow balls almost invariably driv-
ing into the net.

Set on Fire by Lightning.

LODI, July 25.—During the passing
of a thunderstorm a large stack of
baled hay owned by I. W. Anderson,
near this place, was struck by light-
ning and burned.

Another Bicycle Firm Succumbs.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Fulton Ma-
chine Works, manufacturers of the
Thistle bicycle, today ceased judg-
ment for \$15,000 in favor of the National
Bank of the Republic. It was consid-
ered one of the most substantial bicycle
concerns in the city.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAIR.

WHAT BRYAN AND SEWELL SAY OF
THE SITUATION.

The "Boy's" Mind not Fully Made Up
on the Subject, but the Maine
Man Says for Himself that His
Plans are Unchanged.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LINCOLN (Neb.) July 25.—While
the public here in Lincoln has been
heavily discussing the likelihood of the
acceptance or rejection of Bryan of the
Populist nomination, or the rejection
of Sewall, Bryan put in the day in ab-
solute silence as to his intentions, al-
though the pressure was strong to se-
cure an expression from him. During
the forenoon he received many tele-
grams from St. Louis friends in relation
to the perplexing conditions there aris-
ing and from quite a number of friends
in other parts of the country, urging
him to stand by his previous telegram,
declining the nomination unless it car-
ried with it that of Sewall. In refer-
ence to the action of the St. Louis
convention, he said:

"When the Populists decided to nomi-
nate Jones, chairman of the National Demo-
cratic Committee, wired me as follows:
'Populists nominate Vice-President
first. If not Sewall, what shall I do.
Answer quick. I favor your declina-
tion in that case.'

"I wired immediately as follows:
'Hon. James K. Jones, St. Louis: I ab-
solutely agree with you. Withdraw my
name if Sewall is not nominated.'

"These dispatches were published in
this morning's papers and the conven-
tion understood my position in spite
of this they have seen fit to nominate
me. Whether I shall accept the nomi-
nation or not will depend entirely upon
what conditions are attached to it. My
first desire is to aid in securing the im-
mediate restoration by the United
States of the free and unlimited coin-
age of gold and silver at the present
legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting
for the aid or consent of any other na-
tion. I appreciate the desire mani-
fested at St. Louis to consolidate all
the free-silver forces and regret that
they did not nominate Mr. Sewall also.
He stands squarely upon the Chicago
platform and has defended our cause
against greater opposition than I have
had to meet in the South and West.

"The Populist platform is, on many
questions, substantially identical with
the Chicago platform; it goes beyond
the Chicago platform, however, and in-
dorses some policies which I don't ap-
prove. All that I can say now is that
my action will depend entirely upon
the conditions attached to the
nomination. I shall do nothing which
shall endanger the success of bimetal-
lism, nor shall I do anything unfair to
Mr. Sewall."

Bryan was seemingly as cheerful
over the situation as he was when he
received information of his nomination
at Chicago.

SEWALL'S PLANS NOT CHANGED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to
the World from Bath, Me., says that in
reply to a question as to his attitude
and plans in the new situation, caused
by the Populists nominating Bryan and
Watson, Sewall said, after a pause:
"Well, the only statement I have to
make in regard to that is that the ac-
tion of the St. Louis convention does
not change my attitude or plans the
least particle."

"You have not, then, the slightest
thought of resigning? I suppose I may
say you have no such thought?"
"Well, my answer to your first ques-
tion covers that equally well," said Mr.
Sewall.

JONES DID NOT KNOW.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Senator Jones
said he did not know whether Bryan
would accept or not. He thought, how-
ever, that the telegram sent by Bryan
last night ought to speak for itself. He
will go to Lincoln tonight to meet
Bryan, who wishes to consult him
about campaign affairs.

MAY NOT NOTIFY BRYAN.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—It is stated to-
night that Senator Allen, who is ex-
officio chairman of the Presidential
Notification Committee, may not call
the committee together, and therefore
that Mr. Bryan may not be formally
notified of his nomination by the Popu-
list convention.

A MATE FOR THE "BOY."

LI HUNG CHANG Will Give China
Bills of Exchange.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to
the World from London says Li Hung
Chang, being seen in Paris, said: "You
know that we have no coinage in China.
Well, I am going to introduce it im-
mediately. It will be all silver. We shall
alter the middle fork of the
Feather River on Friday evening, July
24. He was crossing the river on his
horse when the animal stumbled and
fell, when Li was thrown into the water.
He was drowned before assistance could
reach him, although the water where
he fell was only two feet deep.

DROWNED IN FEATHER RIVER.

OROVILLE, July 25.—A. U. Rugg,
one of the most prominent mining men
in Plumas county, was drowned at
Chagrin bar on the middle fork of the
Feather River on Friday evening, July
24. He was crossing the river on his
horse when the animal stumbled and
fell, when Li was thrown into the water.
He was drowned before assistance could
reach him, although the water where
he fell was only two feet deep.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO SMOKE
THE BEST

La Flor de Vallens



Incomparable

Incomparable

Clear Havana Cigars

We do not paint all the walls, fences and flagstones on earth, as the
margin of profits on our goods does not permit of same. Our cigars
are sold for what they are worth, and not for what it costs to exploit
fictitious merits. We furnish GENUINE CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS,

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH and cold water, 3 large closets and

Call at 242 S. Broadway, room 18. 26
TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 516
 on Park, good bath, new bath and water, laid.
 FRANK M. KEELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 26
FOR EXCHANGE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE
 with lot or house and lot in Pasadena.
 Address: X. TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena. 26
TO LET—3-ROOM HOUSE AND 6-ROOM
 house. Apply at 802 W. Seventh st., or R.
 3400 1/2 W. 7th, architect. 26
TO LET—4½ HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, ON W.
 side of Grand ave., near 28th. GOWEN,
 EMBLER & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 26
TO LET—5½-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH
 and closets, modern, hot water, laid and
 water. KEY 1355 UNION AVE. 26
TO LET—7-ROOM HOUSE, GAS, BATH;
 lawn; flowers and barn. 224 W. 24th st. Par-
 ticulars at 2202 GRAND AVE. 26
TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 1029 ORANGE
 st., modern conveniences; fine location. In-
 quire on premises, mornings. 26
TO LET—PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME
 with orchard and fine range. Address Q,
 box 59. TIMES OFFICE. 26
TO LET—566 S. HOPE ST. MODERN NEW
 house. 7 rooms, newly decorated, new
 shades and gas fixtures. 26
TO LET—HOUSE 5 ROOMS, 744 TURNER
 ST. Rent \$11, with water. Apply W.
 1007 1/2 South Pasadena. 26
TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY PA-
 pered, cheap. Inquire CONANT & JOHN-
 SON, 413 W. First st. 26
WANTED—TWO NURSERYMEN
 to take care of baby. Call 1676 GIRARD ST.
 take Pico car line. 26
TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, CLOSETS
 modern improvements, partly furnished. 467
 ELMORE AVE. 26
TO LET—A NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE
 close to electric cars; must be sold. OWNER.
 375 S. Spring st. 26
TO LET—4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, \$10
 TO \$15; also 5-room cottage, \$15. Apply 1203
 CENTRAL AVE. 27
TO LET—DOUBLE HOUSE, 7 ROOMS EACH
 both bath and plumbers. 1542-1545
 ANGELES ST. 27
TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, MANTEL
 and closets; \$11; clear. Apply 602 E.
 FIRST ST. 27
TO LET—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, NICELY
 papered; rent reasonable. 1380 FIG
 40th ST. 27
TO LET—½ OF DOUBLE COTTAGE 4
 rooms; convenient; adults. 1981 S. LOS AN-
 GELES ST. 27
TO LET—NEW, MODERN, LOWER 6-ROOM
 flat, 2 blocks from Times Office, 115 N.
 OLIVE ST. 28
TO LET—MODERN, 6-ROOM COTTAGE
 with bath, chicken house. 1115 S.
 OLIVE ST. 28
TO LET—3-ROOM COTTAGE AND 5 LOTS
 suitable for chickens. 27TH ST. and SAN
 P. 28
TO LET—MODERN HOUSE, 1919 S. GRAND
 ave., 8 rooms, \$25. Apply on the PREM-
 ISSES. 28
TO LET—IF YOU WANT A FINE 7-ROOM
 house close in, look at 420 W. SEVENTH
 ST. 28
TO LET—½ A COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, PRIV-
 ate, convenient. Inquire 531 S. FLOWER
 ST. 28
TO LET—HOUSE AND 6 ROOMS, BARN, WATER
 bath, \$16, on Hill st. Apply 317 S. HILL.
 28
TO LET—HOUSE AND 13 ACRES OF LAND,
 Pasadena. Inquire No. 238 BYRNE CLOVE.
 28
TO LET—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, NICELY
 furnished; \$22. Apply 907½ E. SIXTH ST. 28
TO LET—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 1011
 W. Second st. Apply 742 W. SEVENTH, IA. 28
TO LET—4-ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN.
 Inquire W. H. Tuthill, 216 S. Broadway. 28
TO LET—CLOSE IN FLAT 5 ROOMS AND
 bath. Inquire 1001 W. WASHINGTON ST. 29
TO LET—CLOSE IN 4-ROOM COTTAGE IN
 rear of 545½ S. HOPE ST. \$3. 29
TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE, 221 BRAUDRY
 AVE. Inquire NEXT DOOR. 29
TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, \$15. IN-QUIRE
 1202 CENTRAL AVE. 27
TO LET—3-ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN. R.
 D. LIST, 212 W. Second. 29
TO LET—BEST CLASS 11-ROOM RESI-
 DENCE, 327 W. 6th St. 29
TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE, 1009 S. MAIN.
 29

To Let—
Hotels, Houses, Apartments.
TO LET—HOTEL JOHNSON, ADJOINING
 Hotel Westmoreland. Rooms 100 to 1000.
 suites with private bath. For particulars
 apply to F. O. JOHNSON, Hotel Westmin-
 ster. 29
TO LET—2 GOOD STOREROOMS IN GOOD
 locations for business, low rentals to good
 tenants. Inquire 1001 W. WASHINGTON ST.
 308 Wilcox building. Second and Spring. 1
TO LET—ATTRACTIVE ROOM ADJOINING
 bath, large shady lawns, delicious food,
 quiet, 800 westerly. Call TWO. Address R. box
 15. TIMES OFFICE. 26
TO LET—10-ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE
 close in, \$25. E. W. LEWIS, 219 W. First
 st. 26
TO LET—CHEAP, SPRING-ST. STORE
 FRANK M. KEELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 26
TO LET—PART OF STORE, 218 S. BROAD-
 way. THE SINGER MFG. CO. 26
TO LET—STORE COR. SPRING AND
 Sixth sts. D. FREEMAN. 26

To Let—
Rooms and Board.
TO LET—2 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS
 with bath, excellent family board,
 choice locality; modern conveniences; room
 for horse and carriage. \$34 W. 10TH, near
 29
TO LET—CHARMING HOME FOR ELDERLY
 person or invalid of means and refined
 tastes. Address R, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 29
TO LET—3 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS IN
 private family, near in; would give board.
 Address Q, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 29
TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH
 first-class board; summer rates. BERWYN,
 1010 S. Olive st. 29
TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD FOR 2 IN
 private family; \$15 per month, each. 60
 DATE ST. 29
TO LET—BEAUTIFUL ROOM FOR 2. EX-
 cellent table, lovely grounds. 627 S. GRAND
 AVE. 29
TO LET—257 S. OLIVE, PLEASANT FUR-
 nished rooms with board. 29
TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD. 710 S.
 HILL. 29

To Let—
Miscellaneous.
TO LET—53-ACRE ALFALFA RANCH,
 horses, wagons and implements, for sale. Call
 401 S. Hill st. 1½ mile west of Florence. Ed-
 C. B. COOK. 26
TO LET—CRACKERS CLEANED 1½ PAIN-
 spring; also, waxes, small and large, all
 sizes, cleaned, 50c and 75c. 26
TO LET—WILL RENT MY PINE UPRIGHT
 piano for rooming house, 137 S. SPRING
 year. Address Q, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 26
TO LET—GENTLE ROOM AND PHARTON
 coach, by day or trip. Room 19, 324 Broad-
 way. 26
TO LET—DINING ROOM OF HOTEL
 Broadway. H. H. KELLOGG. 27

PHYSICIANS—
ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS SKILLFULLY
 treated by improved and scientific methods
 that never fail; satisfaction guaranteed; 20
 years' successful practice; advice free.
 DR. MRS. REVERE, 740 S. Spring st. 26
DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-
 134-135 Sumner Bldg. Special attention given
 to all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours,
 10 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1327. 26
DR. CHAMLEY—CANCER AND TUMORS;
 also, all diseases of men and women. 40-
 treatise and testimonials free. 211 W. First.
 DR. LYDIA NUMA TREATS ALL CHRONIC
 and women's diseases with medicine or elec-
 trolysis. Removes skin, 137 S. SPRING.
DR. GARRISON—CANCERS AND TUMORS;
 internal or external; painless. 553 S.
 BROADWAY. 27
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The largest affair of the week, and one of the prettiest of the summer season, was the outdoor musicale given Thursday evening at Colegrove, at the residence of Senator and Mrs. Cornelius Cole, for the benefit of St. James's Mission, which has recently been organized. Mr. and Mrs. Roth Hamilton entertained delightfully Wednesday evening, to meet their charming guest, Miss Lewis Smith of Chicago.

One of the jolliest affairs of the week was that given last evening by Mrs. George E. Dickson and Mrs. Sanford Robinson, at the former's pleasant home on West Twenty-fifth street, in honor of Mr. Dickson's birthday. A delightful reception and musicale was followed by a Dutch supper that was something to dream of. Mrs. William Lacy, Mrs. William Conant, Miss Boynton and Miss Amanda Terrell of San Francisco contributed most enjoyable vocal numbers. The rooms were all prettily decorated with flowers, but the dining-room was especially lovely with masses of yellow broom and white jasmine. In the center of the table, upon a square mirror, was a large bowl of the flowers mingled with ferns and smilax, and upon either side were silver yellow-shaded candelabra. The four small tables were decorated in a similar manner. The two huge birthday cakes were marvels of the culinary art, and were gorgeously decorated. Mr. Dickson was the recipient of many handsome gifts. Among the guests were:

Messdames—
William Lacy, Sanford Robinson,
William Conant, Maudsley,
Boynton, Morris Albee,
Alice C. Fallon,
Adam Dewey, Boynton,
Genevieve Robinson.
Messrs.—
S. G. Goucher, Ted,
Maxwell, S. Robinson,
William Lacy, M. Albee,
Chandler, Dr. Bryant,
William Conant, Dr. Bryant.

A CHRISTENING.
Little Miss Estelle Alice Cecilia Cross, the pretty, nine-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cross, was christened at St. John's Church, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor. The sponsors were the Rev. D. F. MacKenzie and the Misses Kate Slaughter and Minnie Evans. The tiny maiden, with her curly golden hair and dark blue eyes, was a lovely picture in her robe of soft, creamy India silk, with smocked yoke and broad satin ribbons. She was evidently impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, for she preserved the utmost dignity throughout the ceremony. High tea was served at 5:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cross, on South Hill street, to a few of the most intimate friends. Little Miss Cross presided at the head of the table, and with her mother's assistance, cut her own cake. The table was very prettily decorated in white and green, the huge cake occupying the center, while white carnations and maidenhair ferns filled two large bowls on either side, and were strewn over the cloth. A graceful toast to the baby was proposed by Mr. Taylor. Besides the cake, the parents, sponsors and clergyman, there were present at the tea, Mrs. Emma Baldwin, Miss Frankfield, and Dr. M. L. Moore. In the evening, informally assisted by Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Frankfield, those present were:

Messdames—
J. G. Molesin, C. D. Baker of
Theodore Scott of Yuma,
San Francisco, C. Page.
Messrs.—
Rumler, A. Slaughter,
Hough of St. Louis, Bonnell,
Louise Evans,
Messrs.—
Curry, Hough,
Kessler, Williams,
Harris, Garrett,
Ashley, Brown,
Fred Ashley, Staub,
Stanbury.

A PLEASANT AFTERNOON.
Miss Helen Bailey entertained charmingly Friday afternoon at her home on West Twenty-eighth street, in honor of Miss May Ridgeway of Redondo. The afternoon was devoted to a bird game and dancing. Pretty silver prizes were awarded. Miss Inez Clarke and Miss Blanche Woolwine cutting for the first. It fell to the former, and the latter was rewarded with the second. The drawing-room was effectively decorated with quantities of pink roses and heliotrope, and the dining-room, where a dainty luncheon was served, was pretty with ivy and scarlet flowers. Those present were:

Messdames—
Evelyn Gwynn,
Lella Simonds, Susie Howard,
Mollie McCormack, Margaret Lee,
Alice Groff, Mary Lee,
Blanche Woolwine, Clara Stephens,
Inez Clarke, Mary Stephens,
Ella Clarke, Helen Howes,
Nellie Clarke, Bri Conroy,
Gertrude Mason, Charlotte Bailey,
Jennie Campbell, Helen Smith,
Grace Mellus, Helen Howes,
Miss McFarland, May Hitchcock,
Eliza Bonnell.

A LEAP-YEAR BOATING PARTY.
A party of young people, chartered by Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Henderson, gathered Wednesday evening at Echo Park to enjoy the moonlight evening upon the water. After spending a most enjoyable hour rowing, they returned to the boathouse, where the young ladies had provided refreshments. The evening was enjoyed by:

Messdames—
Maude Henderson,
Elsie Kinne,
Ernest Beards, Glenn Henderson,
Charles Ashley, William Spaulding,
Wesley Gibbs, Ernest Sheeds,
Charles Howe.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.
A merry party enjoying an outing in the mountains, includes:

Messdames—
Ed White, Finley,
Coons, Campbell,
Spaulding.
Messrs.—
Maude McDowell, McGee,
Clara Schroeter, Ida Crumby,
Ormsby.

IN HONOR OF MISS HARRIS.
A delightful party was given Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. G. East, on Compton avenue, in honor of Miss Maude Harris. Miss Lillian Tropp, the Misses Ahrens and Mrs. Naomah Martinez assisted in receiving.

Quantities of beautiful flowers were used in the decorations of the parlor and reception hall, while the dining-room was pretty with pampas-plumes, ferns and evergreen. A mock Chinese wedding was the feature of the evening, participated in by about twenty young people. Palms, peppers and Chinese lanterns were used with charming effect in the decorations of the veranda, where refreshing punch was served. The screen court made a pleasant hall for the dancers.

TO WILSON'S PEAK.
A jolly party of South Pasadena young people, chartered by Mrs. Taylor, made a trip from South Pasadena to Wilson's Peak Friday. The party included:

Messdames—
Taylor, McReynolds,
Misses—
Rena Neble, Mary Beery,
Alice Cone, Sophia Wassman,
Ruth Dougherty, Mabel Wilson,
Messrs.—
Cecil McReynolds, Henry Wilson,
W. S. McReynolds, P. B. Dougherty,
Lawrence Arnold.

A TROLLEY PARTY.
A number of young people enjoyed a trolley party to Santa Monica Thursday evening, given by Mr. and Mrs. Martin. Among the guests were:

Messdames—
Katie Standford, Willie Standford,
Lizzie Standford, Fay Halgier,
Hallam, Dunlap,
Reese.
Messrs.—
I. O. Fariss, F. A. Cafferman,
C. E. Reese, H. E. Reese.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Griffith entertained pleasantly last Saturday evening in honor of their son Morgan's birthday. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers. The evening was devoted to vocal and instrumental music, recitations and dancing. The participants in the entertainment were:

Messdames—
Anna Dwyer, J. La Gore,
Misses—
Morgan, Griffith,
Messrs.—
Ralph, Fawks,
W. Pugh, W. Reese,
Banker, Denis.

The supper table was pretty with green foliage and red and white flowers. The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing. Those present were:

Messdames—
G. Griffith, Annie Jones,
Jane Davies, J. La Gore,
David Griffith, H. C. Banker,
Anna Dwyer,
Edith Morgan, Agnes Morgan,
Mamie Tritt, Ida Freeman,
Katie Morgan, Mary A. Griffith,
Messrs.—
G. Griffith, H. C. Banker,
David Griffith, Dunscomb,
W. Pugh, William Griffith,
Morgan Griffith, Job Griffith,
Evans, Octavius Griffith,
Fawks, Dan Griffith,
L. Reese, O. D. Griffith.

AT CLIFF GLEN SPRINGS.
A number of Los Angeles people are enjoying life at the Cliff Glen Springs, Matija, Ventura county. Among them are Mrs. Burton Williamson and her two daughters, Miss Edith Cook, Mrs. B. Blackstone and her son, Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Welch and son Curtis. The fishing and hunting are excellent, and Messrs. Blackstone and Curtis Welch have made themselves famous by returning from four-day hunts with a fine buck and the skins of three more. They also killed numberless small game.

A TALLY-HO.
A party of young people drove out to Florence, in a tally-ho, on Friday evening, to the residence of William P. Ramsaur, where they were delightfully entertained. Mrs. Ramsaur was assisted by the Misses Clark, Miss Ramsaur, Messrs. Ramsaur and Lute Ramsaur. Tempting refreshments were served. The party included:

Messdames—
Curry, Hartwell,
Kessler, Ellis,
Williams, Hitchcock,
Harris, Black,
Garrett, Brown,
Ashley, Staub,
Stanbury.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and family will leave August 9, for a month's stay at Lake Tahoe.

Frederick W. Blanchard and family are at the Isthmus, Catalina Island. Mr. and Mrs. Roth Hamilton and Miss Lewis Smith went to Santa Barbara yesterday, for a few days.

Mrs. J. F. Lauck of Wichita, Kan., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. A. Vickrey, of No. 224 West Eighteenth street. Mrs. Lauck is accompanied by her son, E. E. Lauck.

Judge McKinley and family will leave Tuesday for Squirrel Inn, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Fred Hine's many friends will be glad to know that she is rapidly convalescing from her severe illness. J. F. Conroy has returned from a ten-day visit at San Francisco.

W. A. Barker left for San Francisco Friday to remain a week.

Miss May Ridgeway is the guest of the Conroys of West Thirtieth street for a few days.

The marriage of Miss Beckie Lavalant and M. Voorsanger of Philadelphia will take place next Sunday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1151 South Hope street. Only the immediate family will be present.

Vander Leek. She is the daughter of the late John H. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira O. Smith of West Adams street left Friday evening for an extended trip in the East.

Miss Margaret Creighton of Chicago has come to make her home in this city.

Manager H. C. Wyatt of the Los Angeles Times, on his arrival in San Francisco, secured a position for Los Angeles favorite contralto, Miss Bernice Holmes, with the Heinrich Opera Company. She is to sing for San Francisco yesterday to take the position of leading contralto of that organization.

The Los Angeles Free Kindergarten Association will give the second of its series of entertainments, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at Casa de Rosas on Friday evening. The "Dream" will be read by Mrs. Adeline Duval Mack. Miss Mabel will recite "Magdalena," a reading by William Creighton, and vocal, piano, and cornet solos are also on the programme, which will be followed by a dance and refreshments.

A large reception will be given Saturday afternoon at the residence of J. D. Hooker, on Lincoln street, to Frederick Yates, the famous portrait painter of San Francisco, and Mrs. Yates. Mr. and Mrs. Yates will spend the next few days in Los Angeles.

Mrs. C. E. Bowers (Miss Alice O'Farrell) formerly prominent in musical circles in this city, but at present a resident of Kansas, has returned to friends and relatives. Mrs. Bowers left Camulos yesterday, for a week's sojourn, and on her return will go to Catalina.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart left San Francisco yesterday for Nevada City, and from there will go to Lake Tahoe, where she will spend a few days.

Mrs. Charles C. Moore of San Francisco is at the Hotel Arcadia, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Breed.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.
Santa Monica.
Mrs. Francis Wyckoff Brooks and Mrs. Matilda Ryan spent the day at Santa Monica Friday evening at the residence on Fourth street, near Nevada avenue. The hours were between 9 and 11 o'clock. Two tents were placed in the yard and illuminated without and within with Japanese lanterns. They were also internally decorated with flowers, and carpeted with canvas. The piazza was decorated with flowers. The entrance was arched gracefully with date palms. The trimmings were of yellow La France roses. The Klaus Lady Orchestra played on the piazza. There were profuse floral decorations in the reception and dining-rooms in the latter of which was a long table richly set with the family silver. The punch room was appropriately trimmed, and punch was served by Miss Roberts and Mrs. Upham. The house was brilliantly lit. Brooks received, in black moire with duchesse lace and diamonds, and Mrs. Ryan in white satin, trimmed with chiffon, and wearing a pearl necklace. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Acker, attired in embroidered chiffon and pink roses; Mrs. Hoy, in figured gauze; Miss Brooks, in white dotted Swiss, with blue satin ribbons, and Miss Guenther, in blue gauze, elaborately trimmed with white lace. Refreshments were served in the tents, and at small tables about the piazza. The guests present were:

Messdames—
Winthrop Lester, Upham,
Abbott Kinney, Kencelly,
J. E. Hoy, G. L. Waring,
D. D. Acker, Robert Jones,
G. L. Waring, F. Gwynne,
P. Robertson, M. A. Longstreet,
Hamilton,
Robertson, J. E. Dunham,
Lillingston.
Messrs.—
Kerchoff, Guenther,
Brooks, Schram,
Hawthorn, Hamilton,
Anderson, Scott,
Mattie Jones, Weiss,
Roberts, G. L. Waring,
Winthrop Lester, F. Gwynne,
Abbott Kinney, Robert Jones,
J. E. Hoy, M. A. Longstreet,
P. Robertson, Hamilton,
Robertson, J. E. Dunham,
Lillingston.

Office of Santa Monica Encampment No. 95, I.O.O.F., were installed Friday evening by District Deputy Grand Patriarch J. B. McNamara, assisted by Post Grand Master George W. Stockwell of Los Angeles. Refreshments were served after the ceremonies. The officers installed were: Treasurer, J. E. Hoy; fourth degree, J. E. Acker; G. L. Waring; senior warden, M. K. Barretto; junior warden, R. K. Tanner; scribe, Jesse Moore; inside sentinel, William Muller; outside sentinel, J. E. Edensbaugh; first watch, E. Emerson; second watch, G. Dexter; third watch, M. G. Gulley; fourth watch, D. Middlekauff; guards to tent, W. R. Barker and A. G. Swift.

Mrs. Robert Jones has invited a number of people to a card party at her home on August 4.

Tea was served at the polo game Saturday afternoon by Mrs. W. H. Young. Mrs. Young and family were the guests of the party Thursday evening at their home on Utah avenue, near Seventh street. There were music, dancing and refreshments. There were about thirty guests in attendance.

An informal advancing party will be held at Senator Jones's home Monday evening.

Invitations have been issued for a musicale at the home of Mrs. J. E. Hoy on Fourth street Tuesday evening. Mrs. Kennedy and family were invited to attend the ball at the Arcadia Saturday evening, as the guests of Mrs. M. A. Longstreet of San Francisco.

Mrs. Alice M. Brier will give a dinner to Miss Guenther this evening.

S. Hellman and family of Los Angeles are quartered on Oregon avenue near Ocean avenue for the season.

There will be an Eastern Star tea next Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. J. Vawter.

The Santa Monica Croquet Club started its tournament at Mrs. Robertson's grounds Thursday afternoon. Interest grows more intense as the tournament progresses.

Miss Getchell, past worthy matron of Acadia Chapter, O.E.S., of Los Angeles, together with her sister and Dr. Bush of Los Angeles, visited Santa Monica, together with the Chapter of that order Monday evening.

W. A. Howell, court reporter at Berkeley, is confined at the Jackson for a few days' rest from the extreme heat of his town.

James Peffer of Los Angeles is at the Casino for a few days.

illumination of the lawn was a subject of much comment. Within there was a profusion of beautiful flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Diehl were invited by their sister to parake of a beach tea, last Monday evening, and the usual good time was the result.

Returning home early they were surprised when they came in sight of their home to see the house all lighted up. They were still more surprised upon entering, to find the house full of people, apparently making themselves at home and having even a better time than the beach-tea party had had. The invaders were members of the Christian Endeavor Society, accompanied by the pastor. Both parties joined in making the rest of the evening a pleasant occasion.

The members of the Ladies' Relief Corps surprised the G.A.R.'s at their hall Monday evening by giving them a reception and banquet.

Henry Heyman, the distinguished violinist, is still in the city and will play at the Arlington. He is so delighted with Santa Barbara climate and people that he is prolonging his stay for rest and recreation.

ONTARIO.
Mrs. Dubois and Mrs. Edwidge are at Long Beach.

Mrs. J. W. O'Bryan and Miss Bertha O'Bryan of Los Angeles visited friends last week.

Mrs. T. Purvis and family are taking their outing at Catalina.

Miss Minnie Quibill is sojourning in the cañon.

Miss Mary E. Stone has returned from Long Beach.

The Misses Earle of Los Angeles visited Dr. Gregory last week.

Dr. Hater is spending a few days at San Jacinto.

G. S. Hansler and daughter are among the Ontario people at Long Beach.

Misses Julia Tubbs, Helen Dyer and Cora Dyer left Wednesday for a long stay in San Antonio Cañon.

J. Wallace and family went to the mountains this week.

Miss Merrill of Los Angeles visited Miss Bertha Hyer this week.

The Misses Newton are at Long Beach.

The Ontario colony at Catalina was augmented by Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. E. B. Jordan, W. F. Jordan and Miss E. B. Jordan. They went over Tuesday.

Messrs. Charles A. L. and R. Sikes, accompanied by their wives, drove to Long Beach Tuesday.

Among the latest departures for Long Beach are:

Messdames—
N. Newton, Lynch,
C. Shield,
George Dickey, J. Armstrong,
D. L. Walton, Harry Rankin,
Andrew Rose, Will Cline,
D. Burroughs, Tom Anderson,
Tom Ferron, Ira Stevenson,
M. Woodcock, N. Eaton,
and family.

Prof. and Mrs. Gooch and son have gone to Long Beach.

The Amphion Club met at the home of Mrs. George Osterbaugh on Thursday night and gave a programme well rendered. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Noah Hodge, president; Mrs. H. R. Arndt, vice-president; Miss Gertrude Gilbert, secretary and treasurer. In planning the work for the coming year it was decided in addition to carrying out the plan of the past year, to give three public concerts.

A special train carried guests to the country dance at La Jolla, given by Miss Jean Grow in honor of Miss Julia McIntyre of Riverside, on Thursday evening. The orchestra, illuminated decorations and a collation added joy to the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Chase of Riverside have been at Coronado during the week.

The Unitarians will build an old-mission style church on Sixth street, to cost \$4000. It will be adorned outside with English ivy.

Miss Beatrice Herraden is in San Francisco with the Kennells of El Cajon.

The Presbyterians gave a church supper on Thursday.

The wife of Congressman W. W. Bowers is critically ill.

Miss Hattie Craig of Santa Rosa is the guest of Mrs. Fred Horkewsen.

Miss Sadie Walker is en route for Nashville, Tenn.

Seventy-five members of Oats E. Coon W.R.C. enjoyed an outing at Lemon Grove during the week.

A company of young people under the direction of W. Young will present the opera, "Billie Taylor," at the Unit Hall on August 6 and 7.

Mrs. W. S. Hebbard gave a card party to twenty guests early in the week.

Mrs. Charles A. Rossier has returned from a visit to her parents in Oakland.

A yachting party on the Restless, Friday, included: E. H. Noble, U.S.A.; Mrs. W. D. Bloodgood, Miss Dun, W. Shoemaker.

COLTON.
Mrs. Harriett Wilcox is taking a month's rest at the seacoast.

Mrs. E. S. Calvin has gone to Long Beach.

Mrs. Rowena Stevenson is visiting Mrs. Layton in Los Angeles.

Mrs. E. D. Roberts and family are at Long Beach.

F. A. K. Shibley and family, with a number of friends, are camped in Devil's Cañon.

RIVERSIDE.
John A. Allen and family are at Long Beach.

Ted Bradley is at Newport Beach.

Mrs. W. B. Johnson and family are enjoying an outing at Strawberry Valley.

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This is the time when
All who can take a summer outing. There are many little things in Toilet Articles and Drugs that one needs which cannot be obtained while away, or if bought outside of Los Angeles the price is much higher than you should pay. Therefore it is wise to put in a small stock of what you are liable to need. There is one place in town where you can buy the best and save from 25c to 60c on the dollar—This one place is our store—Broadway and Third St., in the Bradley Block.

Drugs

Bought from us are right—our prices are right, our service is right and you will find that we are the only drug store in town that saves you the most money.

Right Prices.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Quinine Pills, doz. | 10c | Edelweiss Cream, 1 lb. | 35c |
| Epsom Salts, 1 lb. | 10c | Camellia, 1 lb. | 35c |
| Glycerine, 1 lb. | 10c | La Sedulante Powder | 35c |
| Castor Oil, 1 lb. | 10c | Hair Brushes, all prices | |
| Antikamnia Tablets, doz. | 35c | Combs, all prices | |
| Phenacetine Tablets, doz. | 35c | Cashmere Bouquet Soap | 35c |
| | | Strap Ties | 35c |
| | | Pond's Extract | 35c |
| | | Daily-made Buttermilk Soap, 10c cake, 5 for | 35c |

A Seaside Necessity is Edelweiss Cream.
If you want to keep your skin in a PEACHES-AND-CREAM condition you must use it. 25c a bottle.

For that Salt-air Feeling.
Take along a vial of LITTLE WONDER LIVER PILLS. THEY ARE BRACERS—small and easy to take—15c.

The Drug Store that gives you what you ask for.

mother, Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts, in this city last week.

Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Cofer have returned from New York.

Willie Miller and family have gone to Coronado for the balance of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Foster are at Long Beach for a month's vacation.

Mrs. J. Hosking and Miss Nettie Hosking have gone to Redondo for a vacation.

Mrs. Myron Sherman and child are visiting friends at Long Beach.

Miss Bevans of the Redlands grammar school is spending her vacation in Redway, Minn.

Mrs. J. B. Cryer, Miss Cryer and Mr. and Mrs. Holloway left Saturday for Redondo.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hughes and Miss Alice Moore of Williamsburg, Iowa, visited Redlands Saturday, escorted by friends from Ontario. From this point they left for their eastern home, after an extensive visit in California.

W. C. Schmidt is enjoying a visit from his parents of New York.

A Brock is taking an outing at Long Beach.

SANTA ANA.
Mrs. Ernest Christman of this city delightfully entertained a number of her friends Wednesday afternoon of last week with a sketching and guessing party. Each of the guests was expected to sketch the likeness of some animal and those who guessed the likenesses of the largest number were to be winners of prizes. Miss Marian Thomas won the prize for guessing the greatest number of sketches. The guests were:

Messdames—
James Finley, E. S. Wallace,
M. Phillips, C. A. Riggs,
O. R. Smith, H. H. Dwyer,
William Garnet, L. L. Shaw,
P. R. Reynolds, George Edgar,
E. Thompson, A. R. Rowley,
Clarence Parker, Will Huff,
P. H. Turner, A. J. Padgham,
J. D. Thomas, Fred Raftery,
C. D. Holmes, C. Overshiner.

Messrs.—
Leola Clayton, Minnie Roper,
Jennie Winston, Nettie Johnston,
Aldie Thomas, Marian Thomas,
C. W. Morgan, W. W. Shatto of Tus-
tin were given a surprise Wednesday evening in honor of their fifteenth marriage anniversary. Among those present were:

Messdames—
W. L. Bowman, Elmer Belts,
T. H. Organ, V. E. Frazier,
A. R. Dresser, Belts,
E. Hatch, G. Diffenderfer,
Jasper Leck, Miss Belts,
J. H. Brown.

Messrs.—
W. L. Bowman, C. E. Hatch,
V. E. Frazier, Jasper Leck,
M. L. Jones, J. H. Brown,
S. A. Agle, H. Organ, Elmer Belts,
W. L. Organ, James Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wallace of this city celebrated their first marriage anniversary last Tuesday evening by entertaining the guests who were at their wedding a year ago at tea.

Mrs. W. F. Lutz has been at Laguna Beach and last week.

Mrs. J. G. Scarborough of Los Angeles was the guest of Mrs. A. A. Dickson the fore part of the week.

from Chicago where he has been for some weeks past.

Paul Knaut and Lee Meneses of this city are in Trabaca Cañon.

Miss Willa Spurgeon and Mrs. Emma Lopp of Columbus, Ind., are in Santa Ana, the guests of W. H. Spurgeon and family on East Fourth street.

Judge J. W. Towner and family have been in the Trabaca Cañon the greater portion of the past week.

Charles Craig and his sister, Miss Grace Craig, of this city, departed on Thursday for Kansas City.

A. R. Tiffany of Orange has gone to Nevada, where he expects to remain permanently.

Mrs. Fries of Anaheim has returned from a visit with friends in Denver.

Miss Mary Hamaker of this city is visiting friends in Los Angeles for a week.

J. R. Congdon of Santa Ana has been visiting his daughter in San Bernardino the past week.

Miss Dora Zeyu of Anaheim is sojourning at Long Beach.

Mrs. Robert Arbore and children of Los Angeles are in Santa Ana, the guests of friends.

T. H. Brown and family of Orange are at Arch Beach; W. H. Stevens and family of the same town are also at this resort.

Mr. and Mrs. John Holmstrom of Anaheim are at Long Beach for a brief outing.

Gus Langenberger has returned to Anaheim from a two weeks' stay at Catalina.

Miss Lulu Howe of this city is at Catalina.

Prof. J. F. West of Paso Robles is in Santa Ana, the guest of his brother, E. B. West, and family.

Mrs. Parnella Bacon, who has been visiting in Santa Ana for some time, departed Thursday for her home in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Christman of this city are enjoying themselves at Laguna Beach. They will be absent perhaps for a couple of days.

Miss Tillie Hadley of Los Angeles is in the city, the guest of Miss Jessie Lee.

Charles Harget and his little son, "Chun," of Norwalk visited friends in Santa Ana Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. C. H. Putnam of Los Angeles visited in Santa Ana during the day.

Postmaster Fred Robinson and family and C. P. Peeler's family of Orange have been at Long Beach, but they probably return home today.

G. W. Hubbard and family of Tustin are in Trabaca Cañon.

Rev. J. P. Stoops and wife and their little son, Lulu, visited friends in Tustin the past week.

F. R. Willis, one of the assistant district attorneys of Los Angeles county, has been visiting friends in Tustin for some days.

Mrs. Rowe has returned to her home at Capitana from Long Beach.

Rev. W. B. Burrows has returned to Santa Ana from a pleasant trip to San Diego.

E. I. Tolle and family of this city are at Long Beach for a few days' rest and recreation.

J. M. McKean and family of this city are at Newport Beach.

Miss Lilly Whitaker of East Los Angeles is in Santa Ana, the guest of Miss Katherine Buell of South Main street.

Mrs. F. W. W. of Los Angeles, and daughter, Ruth, of Los Angeles, are in this city, the guests of C. A. Hunt and family of North Main.

J. D. Wilder, Will Alexander, W. H. McClain and Burt Ostot, all of Santa Ana, will leave this evening for a week's outing at Catalina.

D. H. Thomas and family of this city are enjoying an outing at Catalina.

The Misses Harriet and Bertha Baker are spending a few days at Avalon.

Miss Belle Brown, who has been visiting friends in Olive, left a few days ago for her home in Burbank.

George Porter, a Capitan, was in Santa Ana Saturday in attendance upon the directors' meeting of the fair association.

Mrs. J. B. Allen left Saturday for a month's visit at Santa Barbara.

Charles A. Huff is at Long Beach on a three-weeks' outing.

Mrs. J. Wiley Harris of Orange visited friends in Santa Ana Saturday.

John Ayas, mine host of the Rialto, joined the excursion to Santa Barbara Saturday.

Ed Mosbaugh and Theodore Hays are spending Sunday at Laguna.

Mrs. C. H. K. of Los Angeles, arrived Sunday with Mrs. H. K. Shaw, at Newport.

R. T. Harris and family have returned from a week's outing at Santa Juan Hot Springs.

G. D. Wilder, Will Alexander, W. H. McClain and Burt Ostot are off for a week's camp in the mountains.

Al Dresser, John Harmon, Frank Galloway and Ben Brown will enjoy a voyage today from Newport to Long Beach and return in the yacht Irie.

Will N. Lawler and his sister, Miss Hannah Lawler, who have been visiting for the past month with their sister, Mrs. Clyde Young, departed Friday for their home at Newport.

Misses Harriet and Bertha Baker and E. S. Wallace, wife and son, of Santa Ana, and Edgar Johnston of Fullerton joined the excursion to the Southern California Editorial Association to Catalina Saturday.

Miss Ada Galloway is sojourning at Newport Beach.

Mrs. Frank Goff and daughter, Lena, and Miss Inna are enjoying a few weeks' vacation in their cottage at Arch Beach.

John McFadden and family left Tuesday for Bear Valley for a month's outing.

Miss Abbie Easton of Los Angeles is visiting friends and relatives in Santa Ana.

Prof. Ludwig Thomas and wife have been in attendance at the Chautauqua at Long Beach.

Mrs. H. Young and children of Tustin are at Newport.

Mrs. Paul Segar has returned home from Long Beach, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cramer. Mr. and Mrs. Segar have now gone to Strawberry Valley, and Mrs. Cramer is staying at their beautiful Tustin home.

POMONA.

There has been a large exodus from this city to the seaside, and the canyons this week. A number of people will go to San Antonio Cañon Sunday for the day.

George L. Henry intends to leave for Montpelier, Ore., where he will remain permanently.

Mrs. W. D. Ellis and Mrs. J. D. Dewey, mother of Morris M. Dewey, have gone on a visit to their old New York home.

Mrs. Palmer Ashton and Mrs. Al Pascoe have gone to Long Beach for a six weeks' stay.

The families of E. A. Hubbard, Dr. T. J. Dills and George S. Ricker are off for a few weeks at Catalina.

Miss Mignon Dunlap, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. George C. Egan of this city, for several weeks, has gone home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Essig and Miss Amesbury went to Santa Barbara Saturday for a "travels" sojourn there.

Miss Julia Poston of Napa is visiting her brother, W. H. Poston and family of this city.

Mrs. Thomas J. Campbell, formerly of this place, is at present here on a visit to Pomona friends.

Talks Too Much.

(New York Mail and Express) Bryan talks too much. He's a bird with one song and plumage that fades in the sunlight. He is a walking phonograph, an unmistakable political error even from his own point of view. As Billy Bryan of Lincoln, he's a big man—and that it ends.

HISTORY.

(The record for the first five days in July, which was uneventful in its proper order, is now given below.)

EVENTS OF JULY 1.

A Daily Resume of Events for Year Serap Book.

On July 1 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Julius, Aaron, Thierri, Calais, Cybar, Gal, I, Simon, Leonorus, Rimold, Theobald.

1574-Bishop Joseph Hall.

1646-Louis Joseph, Duc de Vendome.

1731-Viscount Adam Duncan, admiral.

1775-Edgar, King of England.

1799-Frederick, Duke Schomberg.

1799-Edward Lloyd.

1774-Henry Fox, Lord Holland.

1783-Margaret of Rockingham.

1783-Gen. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia.

1867-Rear-Admiral G. P. Pearson, U.S.N.

1871-Samuel J. May, anti-slavery agitator.

1882-Allen Pinkerton.

1883-Reuben Ellwood, Member of Congress from Illinois.

1889-A. W. Colburn, dramatic editor of the Boston Traveler.

1893-J. A. Blankenship, sculptor.

OTHER EVENTS.

776 B.C.-Olympiads, date of the era of the Greeks.

1582-Admiral Oricthon assassinated at Mantua.

1621-Dutch West Indies Company incorporated.

1576-Quintapartite deed formed East and West Jersey.

1620-Battle of the Boyne, Ireland.

1760-Chevalier de la Barre decapitated and burned at Abbeville, France, for imaginary blasphemy.

1768-General Court of Massachusetts dissolved.

1778-Battle of Wyoming, Pa.

1810-Abolition of King Louis of Holland.

1834-First issue of Bangor, Me., Daily Whig.

1861-Police board of Baltimore arrested.

1863-Resignation of the United States by France.

1863-Internal Revenue Bill passed Congress.

1863-Polygamy prohibited by act of Congress.

1863-Slavery abolished in Missouri by act of Legislature.

1863-Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., began.

1864-Col. Hoyt and 157 men captured at Johnson's island.

1867-Dominion of Canada formed.

1869-Deaths of soldiers' monument dedicated.

1871-Capital of Italy transferred from Florence to Rome.

1872-Gen. Canablos succeeded Cuyt Valmieda as captain-general of Cuba.

1872-The German Parliament passed the measure suppressing the Order of Jesuits.

1872-Judge William H. Cooley killed in a duel by R. B. Rhet, Montgomery Station, Miss.

1874-Charles Ross abducted in Philadelphia.

1884-The Bartholomew feast, formally presented to the United States by Russia.

1885-The English Cabinet decided to abandon coercion in Ireland.

1888-Resignation of the United States by ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers.

1888-Eight business blocks destroyed by fire at Durango, Colo., loss \$200,000.

1888-Thousands of coal miners struck in the Monongahela Valley, Pa.

1888-Presumpt of Vice-President Hendricks unveiled at Indianapolis.

1891-International copyright law in effect.

1892-Three million Chinese lottery tickets seized at San Francisco.

1892-Inman Line ship of Chicago went ashore on the Irish coast.

1893-Statue of Victory unveiled at Gettysburg.

1893-South Carolina liquor dispensary law took effect.

1893-Dr. Buchanan electrocuted in Sing Sing.

1893-Monument to Gen. Buford unveiled at Gettysburg.

EVENTS OF JULY 2.

A Daily Resume of Events for Year Serap Book.

On July 2 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints, the Visitation of the Blessed Virginia Processus, Martinian, Monogones, Otho, Onocetus.

BIRTHS.

1489-Archbishop Cranmer.

1657-Peter Henry Klopstock.

1745-Admiral Sir Robert Calder.

1780-Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne.

826-Henry I, Emperor of Germany.

1781-Dionysius Diderot.

1843-Dr. Hannemann, founder of homeopathy.

1850-Sir Robert Peel.

1851-William Henry.

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1862-Commodore Schufeldt recalled from the Korean mission.

1862-Swedish Daphne captured while being launched on the Clyde; 156 drowned.

1864-President Cervera of Panama impeached for bribery and removed from office, but refused to abdicate.

1866-Lord Randolph Churchill reflected Member of Parliament.

1866-Three American fishing vessels seized at Shalbourne, N. S.

1869-Four business blocks burned at Holly, Idaho.

1883-2000 laborers on strike in Duluth, Minn.

1883-First reunion of Confederate veterans at Chattanooga, Tenn.

1890-Business portion of Pullman, Wash., burned; loss \$200,000.

1891-Wreck of train at Pullman, Wash., killed twelve persons.

1893-Business portion of San Jose, Cal., burned.

1893-Student riot at Paris.

1893-Silver purchases suspended by Secretary Carlisle.

1894-Silver bill passed the Senate, 29 to 24.

1894-"Bat" Shea found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Robert Ross.

1894-Federal troops ordered to Chicago to enforce United States laws.

1895-Bob Fitzsimmons, pugilist, acquitted at Syracuse, N. Y., of killing Con Rordan in a boxing match.

EVENTS OF JULY 4.

A Daily Resume of Events for Year Serap Book.

On July 4 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Independence day.

Saints Finbar, Odo, Liscoe, Bertha, Ulrich.

BIRTHS.

1715-Christian Gottsch, German poet.

1823-William Bird, composer.

1726-Henry Bentwick, Duke of Portland.

1880-Fisher Ames, president of Harvard College.

1816-Richard Watson, bishop of Landaff.

1833-John Adams, second United States President.

1836-Thomas Jefferson, third United States President.

1831-James Monroe, fifth United States President.

1821-Richard Grainger.

1871-Brevet Brig.-Gen. William Maynadier, U.S.A.

1874-Reverend John Dowling, D.D., author.

1886-Maj. Thomas Dewees, U.S.A.

1891-D. H. Sloper, pianist.

1891-Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, an earthquake.

1892-Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, U.S.A.

OTHER EVENTS.

1492-Lord Say and Seal beheaded in London.

1492-Catholic priests ordered to leave Ireland, under penalty of death.

1779-Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, at 2 p. m.

1788-New York adopted Federal Constitution.

1788-First tariff law passed Congress.

1804-Fort at Chicago named Fort Dearborn.

1817-Erie Canal commenced.

1857-Slavery extinct in New York.

1848-Corner-stone of Washington Monument at Washington laid.

1853-Niagara Falls suspension bridge completed.

1863-Vicksburg, Miss., surrendered to Grant.

1864-United States mint established at Dallas City, Tex.

1866-Great fire at Portland, Me.

1867-Corner-stone of New Tammany Hall, New York, laid.

1876-Centennial celebration of Independence.

1880-Peregrine flew to Chilean man-of-war Los in Callao Harbor, Peru.

1884-Statue of Washington unveiled in Riverside Park, New York.

1884-Masowab, an island in the Red Sea, nearly destroyed by earthquake.

1885-Chicago strikers denounce Mayor Harrison.

1887-Crandall, Pa., nearly destroyed by fire.

1887-Queen Victoria laid the foundation of Imperial Institute in London.

1888-Incendiary fire in London, Hart; loss \$2,000,000.

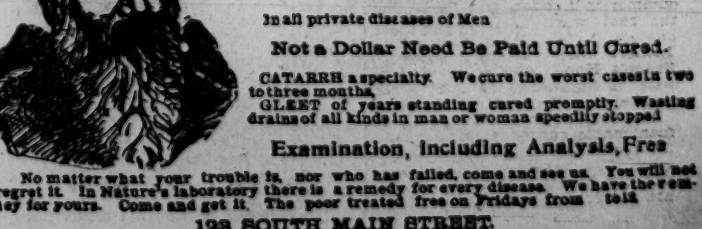
1888-Monument to Francis Scott Key unveiled in Gold Gate Park, San Francisco.

1889-Business portion of Ellensburg, Wash., destroyed by fire; loss \$2,000,000.

1891-Idaho, forty-fourth State; admitted to the Union.

1892-Panama's term of

ART AND ARTISTS.



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8 Cakes Buttermilk Soap.....10c

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Beef, Wine and Iron, 16 oz. bot.....90c
Cudahy's Extract Beef.....35c
Williams' Pink Pills.....35c
Malt Nutrine.....30c
Eagle Condensed Milk.....15c
Bryant's Root Beer, 3 bottles for.....35c
Hires' Root Beer.....15c

THIS WEEK, BULB FAMILY SYRINGES
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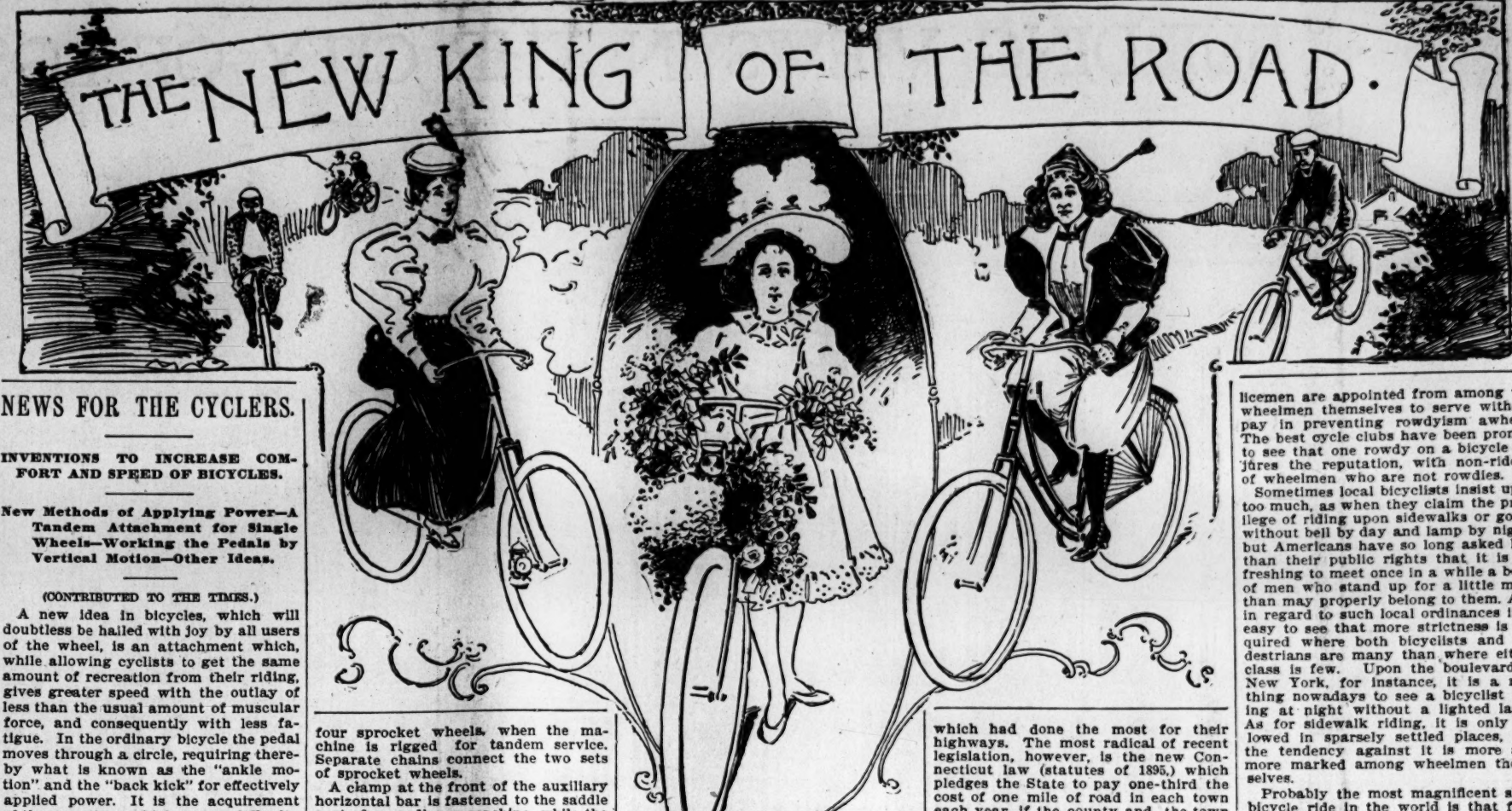
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NEWS FOR THE CYCLERS.

INVENTIONS TO INCREASE COMFORT AND SPEED OF BICYCLES.

New Methods of Applying Power—A Tandem Attachment for Single Wheels—Working the Pedals by Vertical Motion—Other Ideas.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

A new idea in bicycles, which will doubtless be hailed with joy by all users of the wheel, is an attachment which, while allowing cyclists to get the same amount of recreation from their riding, gives greater speed with the outlay of less than the usual amount of muscular force, and consequently with less fatigue. In the ordinary bicycle the pedal moves through a circle, requiring there by what is known as the "ankle motion" and the "back kick" for effectively applied power. It is the acquisition of these motions which causes difficulty in learning to ride rapidly, as they can only be properly obtained by the most constant practice and exertion.

The new invention overcomes these motions of itself, thus taking the strain from the rider, for the pedals are worked by a vertical motion of the foot, which is a purely natural and customary direction for the foot to move. It is the proper acquirement of this vertical motion which works the wonders, and which is bound to revolutionize cycling. By an ingenious arrangement of gearing, the downward movement of the new pedal describes an arc of a circle, the center of which is a rear connection of the pedal arm. As the pedal is moved down, it forces the connecting bar down with it on the crank shaft. By this leverage a terrific force is applied to the crank shaft, which is thus turned by mechanical means instead of directly by the foot. In the new device the cranks are arranged so as to be diametrically opposed to each other, but so that both cannot be placed on a dead center at the same time.

It is claimed that this attachment can be applied to any bicycle. The rider, exerting a more uniformly effective pressure, it helps him to ascend steeper grades with the same gear, or the same grade with a higher gear, than can be done by means of the ordinary crank. By the new invention, the pressure of the foot becomes effective during more than half the revolution of the crank shaft. The foot descends rather slowly performing its work, then returns quickly to the top of the range to begin anew. More than half the time is spent in the downward working part of the movement, and as a result a less pressure and less muscular strain suffice to produce a given mean tangential force upon the crank.

It is expected that with the advent of the new idea, weak women and nervous men, who have so far been deterred from bicycle riding by reason of the physical exertion necessary, will now ride on easy grades with less effort than it would be to walk, and still enjoy all the pleasures of wheeling.

A bicycle which can be converted at pleasure from a single machine into a tandem, or "bicycle built for two," is the most recent invention in the wheel line.

It consists of a novel combination of parts, which form an attachment adapted for application to any bicycle of ordinary pattern. One great objection to the ordinary tandem is that it is almost imperative that two persons ride it. With only one rider, the machine becomes unwieldy, and if the distance traveled be far, the work is tiresome.

With this new invention, however, all the essential parts of a tandem can be carried in a single machine until such time as the rider may have occasion to convert his machine into a tandem.

four sprocket wheels, when the machine is rigged for tandem service. Separate chains connect the two sets of sprocket wheels.

A clamp at the front of the auxiliary horizontal bar is fastened to the saddle post of an ordinary machine, while the two ends of the fork rest on the driving shaft which passes through the hub of the rear wheel. The rear handle bar is set just behind the regular saddle, in the auxiliary horizontal bar, and can be attached to the front steering gear by a chain or small rod. This device can be fitted to a lady's wheel, as well as to a gentleman's wheel, and when one wants to take his lady riding he need not go to the expense of providing a wheel for himself, provided the lady has one. All that is necessary is that he own the auxiliary parts of an adjustable tandem, which he can carry in his hand, and in a few seconds attach to his lady's machine, thus converting it into a complete tandem.

One of the latest bicycle inventions relates to the steering gear. Most bicycles are steered to the front wheel, but on this the rear wheel acts as a rudder. Another unique feature is applied. Instead of operating a crank, the rider pushes the pedal up and down and the rotary motion is accomplished by means of a connecting bar and a crank. The front wheel is used as the driving wheel instead of the rear one. It is much larger than the front wheel of the ordinary safety. The reason for this is to increase the speed by reducing the friction, and the wheel being of a larger circumference covers the ground with fewer revolutions.

Another freak bicycle which soon may be seen if manufacturers think enough of the idea to invest their money, does away with the familiar handle bars and sprockets. A claim is made that the absence of these parts means a distinct saving of power. The rider is seated directly over the rear wheel and operates a crank-shaft, on which is affixed a large-gear wheel. This turns a small cog on the axle of the driving wheel, which revolves several times to one revolution of the crank-shaft carrying the pedals.

Some people think that bicycle riders cannot be thrifty. A device is just out that will give them all the chance they want to save. It is a dime savings bank skillfully concealed in the grip of the handle-bar. There is a slit at the end of the grip into which the dime is slipped. The tubing of the handle-bar is fitted with a dial and spring. The dime drops between the end of the tube and the dial. Each succeeding dime pushes the dial-point toward the fork, indicating the amount in the bank. There is room for fifty dimes. While it is an easy matter to deposit money, it is harder to get it out. This difficulty is placed in the way of the rider in order that he will not draw on his handle bank. Rather than take the trouble to unlock several screws and nuts, he

REFORM BY THE BICYCLE.

THE WHEEL A SPLENDID FACTOR IN DEVELOPING CITIZENSHIP.

Solving the Good Roads Problem. What Seemed at First a Play-thing is Revolutionizing Matters in Several of the States and Cities.

It seems a trifle strange that some of the fellows who are always writing about reform have thus far paid so little attention to the most powerful agency which is improving American citizenship.

I am speaking, of course, of the bicycle. In most of the States of the Union and in all the great cities, the bicycle vote has become a thing to be reckoned with. In New York it has bowled out the granite ring completely. Time was when a residence block couldn't be paved with asphalt, even if the property-owners were agreed on footing the bill. The ring that sold granite blocks to the city was too powerful.

In those days—and we saw the last of the less than three years ago—Fifth avenue was entirely repaved with granite, which seems ludicrous enough, and the only new smooth pavements laid were upon a few cross streets leading to the principal hospitals, so that the ambulances might have easier going, and upon some of the worst slum streets downtown. Upon both of these steps the Board of Health insisted.

Everybody knows what the bicycle is doing for the good-roads problem. Of course the farmers have all along been the persons most interested in improving the country roads and it seems a little strange that they left the work to the wheelmen so long. But a similar thing happened in photography. The professional photographers, working for their livelihoods, haven't developed their own business half so rapidly in some directions as the amateurs, working for fun. Here's where the good citizenship comes in. The bicyclists and the good-roads prophets are hand in glove. In many of the States the L.A.W. consuls even frown upon the construction of separate cycle paths, partly hesitating to divert so much money from the common roads, partly fearing lest the construction of special paths may result in abridging the privileges of the wheel on the thoroughfares. This fear is probably ill-founded. Local authorities have always exercised the right to regulate and classify vehicles for the good of all classes.

which had done the most for their highways. The most radical of recent legislation, however, is the new Connecticut law (statutes of 1895), which pledged the State to pay one-third the cost of one mile of road in each town each year, if the county and the town will each pay one-third. The cost of one mile of road is estimated at \$3000. A poor town is by this means enabled to get a mile of good road at a direct cost to itself of but \$1000, and the most of the general State and county cost falls on the richer towns and cities. A better device could hardly be imagined for encouraging road improvement in the poorer regions. Eighty-five towns availed themselves of the law last year, and seventy five more have swung into line in 1896. These are about two-thirds of all the towns in



WHAT THE BICYCLE HAS DONE FOR THE ROADS.

the little nutmeg State. Before the year is over a New York cyclist may ride on good roads nearly all the way from Boston, by way of New Haven, Hartford and Springfield. In New Jersey, road building has been carried on upon scientific principles, not so much throughout the State, as in Connecticut, but rather concentrated in the more populous counties. Still, one may ride to Philadelphia, ninety miles, on good road all the way, and the trip has been made in less than eight hours more than once. The bicycle movement showed danger at one time of being captured by hoodlums and road scorchers, but it is far from being in their hands now. The great League of American Wheelmen stands again for good citizenship on forbidding road racing. Road races are held, but the ban of the league robs

wheelmen are appointed from among the wheelmen themselves to serve without pay in preventing rowdism a wheel. The best cycle clubs have been prompt to see that one rowdy on a bicycle infers the reputation, with non-riders, of wheelmen who are not rowdies. Sometimes local bicyclists insist upon too much, as when they claim the privilege of riding upon sidewalks or going without bell by day and lamp by night; but Americans have so long asked less than their public rights that it is refreshing to meet once in a while a body of men who stand up for a little more than may properly belong to them. And in regard to such local ordinances it is easy to see that more strictness is required where both bicyclists and pedestrians are many than where either class is few. Upon the boulevard in New York, for instance, it is a rare thing nowadays to see a bicyclist riding at night without a lighted lamp, as for sidewalk riding, it is only allowed in sparsely settled places, and the tendency against it is more and more marked among wheelmen themselves.

Probably the most magnificent show bicycle ride in the world is that from upper New York through the park, down the boulevard to the park, the cable car "lot" on Broadway—across the bridge, through lovely Prospect Park and down the new cycle path to Coney Island.

On Sundays and holidays many thousands make use of this route, and the proportion of accidents is small. The first bicycle path from the park to the island proved its inadequacy in a single season and a second has just been opened. Each of these paths is about fifteen feet wide, built of very fine

granite chips, perfect in surface and about five and a half miles long. A drunken cyclist is comparatively rare, and many of the road restaurants sell only temperance drinks. Ginger ale with a lemon squeezed into it is perhaps the commonest drink of male bicyclists. The prettiest thing about the cycle path spectacle is to see how young and old join in it. Here at last is the ideal out-door exercise in which whole families can join. In the good roads section of Jersey it is almost the rule that the basement of a dwelling contains a wheel for every member of the family except the baby.

Women learn from the bicycle the control of their nerves. It is a fine sight to see in 1896 a woman weaving her wheel in and out among loaded teams who in 1894 would hardly have dared to cross the same street without a policeman's arm. When the mother of a family can strap a lunch-box to her handle-bar and convey a brood of young cyclists for a day at the seasonal or in the woods, there is a decided gain in the average health of women.

The girls, not a few girls, but nearly all of them, are getting out of doors which is precisely what has been wanted for the last two generations to give the American race a fighting chance to survive.

The young men profit quite as much. They are learning long before they become voters, the power of organization in enforcing public measures. They are learning to reason that if by combination a granite ring may be broken, so may other rings. They are learning to talk, not least about national politics, necessarily, but more about street paving and street-cleaning, the Board of Aldermen and municipal affairs generally. They are learning to take an interest in public business and larger towns, and these affairs, as all critics agree, are those most needing attention.

With the extension of good roads, the bicycle will silence the "deserted farm" cry. No one is likely much to mind living twelve miles from a lemon if he can get on a fair turn of door wheel to his lemon in an hour, instead of sitting sullenly staring at a mud canal called by courtesy a road. The horseless carriage with pneumatic tires will supplement the bicycle in this improvement.

The United States has reason to thank heaven for the bicycle. It was just what we needed and it came when our need of it was the greatest.

DAVID WECHSLER.

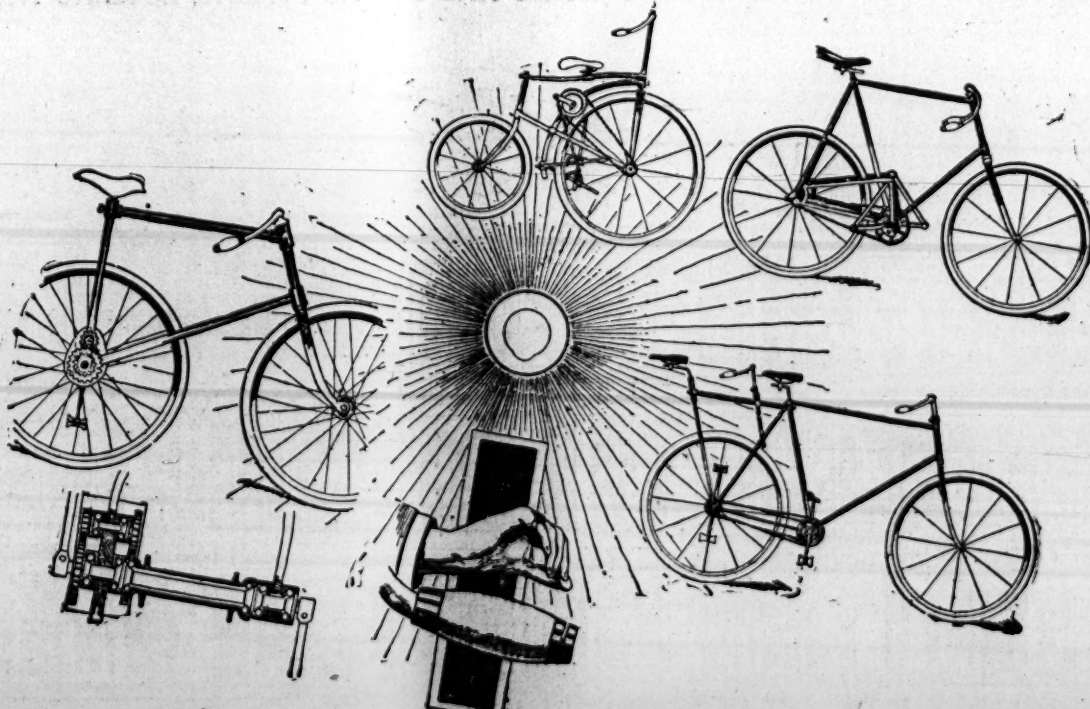
(Copyright, 1896, by The Bachelor Syndicate.)

His Tongue Nominated Him. (San Francisco Bulletin.) Bryan was nominated with his own tongue. McKinley was nominated in obedience to the strong popular demand voiced by millions of tongues in all this broad land. These facts are material, in that millions of tongues have more votes than one tongue. The Bryan boomers are invited to expend their cogitations upon this great truth.

Another Bolter. (Chicago Tribune.) "No sah," exclaimed the indignant gentleman from Kentucky, pouring something from a large bottle into a small glass and swallowing it at a gulp. "I can't vote for a B. and S. ticket. I always take my drinks straight, sah."

Sad. (Cincinnati Enquirer.) "Don't you get awfully tired doing nothing all the time?" asked the young man who thought himself interested in sociology. "Mister," answered Perry Patette, "I git so tired doin' nothin' that I can't do nothin' else."

Fifty-two per cent. of the United States population are engaged in farming.



NEW WINKLES FOR THE BICYCLE.

fully equipped for the riders. This tandem addition can also be attached to any ordinary machine without the pedal attachment, when one seat is used for carrying only.

The movable frame-work, when set in place, makes the tandem consist of a fork, a longitudinal brace, a handle-bar and a saddle. To an ordinary bicycle is attached an auxiliary sprocket wheel, and through the hub of the rear wheel is an auxiliary driving shaft to which is connected another sprocket wheel, making in all

will allow the dimes to remain until the bank is full. In this way \$5 is quickly accumulated. Any time the rider has any change he is tempted to slip it in the bank instead of buying soda water or stronger beverages.

(Copyright, 1896, by The Bachelor Syndicate.)

It is said that John A. Kasson, formerly of Iowa, but now living in Washington, is the only surviving member of the committee that drew the platform on which Lincoln ran for President in 1860.

without impugning their rights where the classification ceases. Special speedways are in many cities constructed for trotting horses, but the man in the sulky uses the common roads in going and returning from his speedway; and so does the equestrian, for whom special paths have been laid out in most large parks.

However this may be, motives of the attitude of the more conservative consuls in this matter are most emphatically those of good citizenship. Until recently New Jersey and Massachusetts were the two States

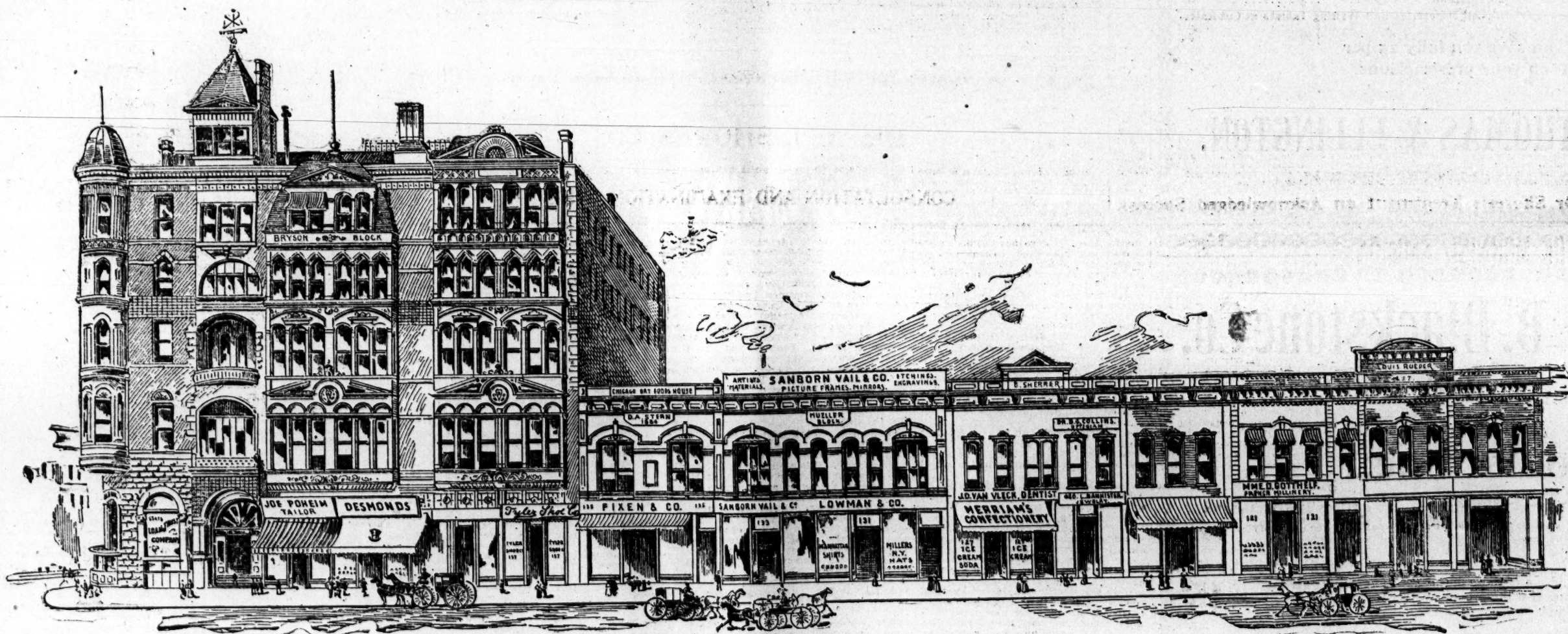
them of their regularity. This is a point still in controversy and may be left for future settlement. It is possible that the league has been too careful of the interests of general traffic; but, if so, it is a good fault.

As for scorching out of the pure delight of going fast, nine wheelmen out of ten everywhere emphatically uphold every attempt to put it down. New York was the first city to establish a squad of bicycle policemen. About twenty other cities have already followed the example, and what is more important—in many places special po-

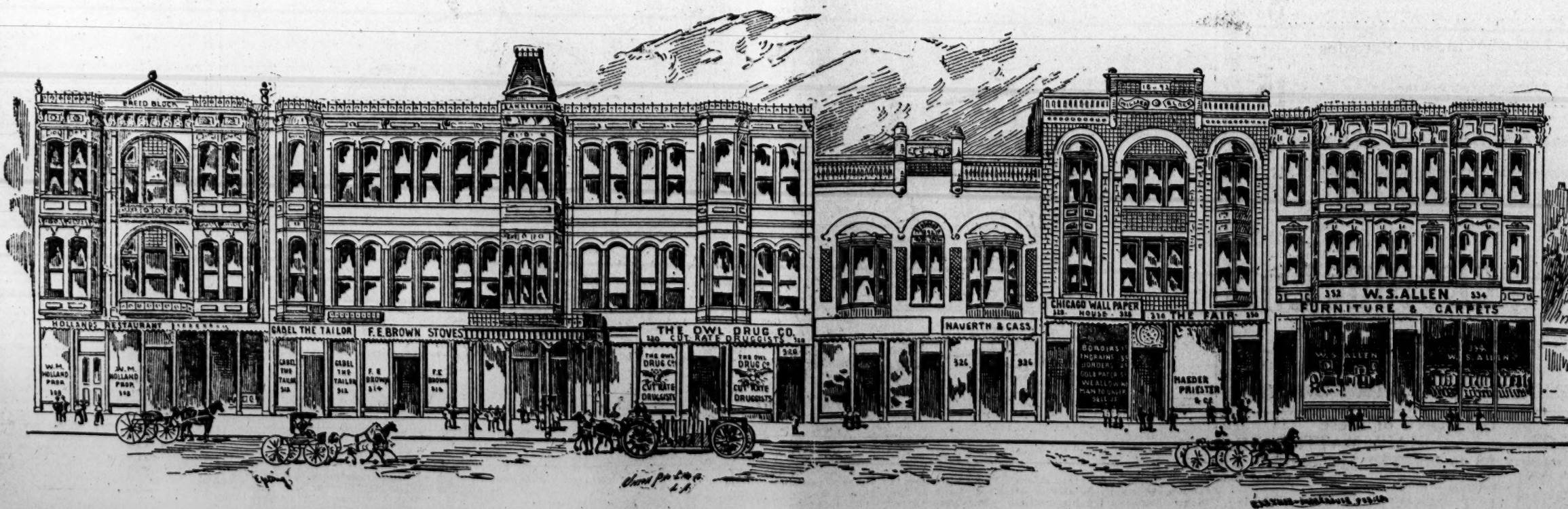
BUILDING VIEWS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.



CORNER OF SPRING AND FIRST STREETS, LOOKING WEST AND SOUTH.



WEST SIDE OF SPRING AND SECOND STREETS, LOOKING NORTH.



EAST SIDE OF SPRING STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

Sample pages of "Pen Sketches of Los Angeles and Vicinity" now in course of publication. Each illustration of a block will be published in the Los Angeles Daily Times as the work progresses, previous to its appearance in BOOK FORM.

The Marvel of Dr. Shores's Skill.

Dr. Shores is daily effecting cures of catarrh and chronic diseases that have hitherto been considered impossible under any other existing methods of treatment—cures that prove the marvelous efficacy of Dr. Shores's new treatment. Dr. Shores is not here today and gone tomorrow. He has practiced successfully here for two years and will always abide with the people of Southern California. Every claim of Dr. Shores in the art of healing has been made good thousands of times in the ringing words of grateful patients. Ask these patients what Dr. Shores's treatment has done for them, and they will tell you it has brought them health and happiness. You can find people in every city, town and hamlet in Southern California ready and willing to testify to Dr. Shores's skill. It's no trouble to find people cured by Dr. Shores. Their name is legion and you have their names and addresses. If you are sick come and see Dr. Shores. It costs nothing for a consultation and examination, and it means salvation to the sick.

ONE WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.

Mrs. John T. Butler of the Famous "Grand Old Oaks," Cherry Ranch, Pasadena, Cured by Dr. Shores's Treatment.



MRS. JOHN T. BUTLER, PASADENA.

Every old resident of Southern California knows the famous "Grand Old Oaks" Cherry Ranch at Pasadena, which for the past twelve years has produced the finest cherries grown in Southern California, and is one of the model ranches of the whole State. They also know equally well Mr. Butler and his accomplished wife, Mrs. Butler, who yesterday said: "For the past six years, I have vomited nearly every meal, have gained no weight, and have been suffering with catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, and six months ago I began treating with Dr. Shores, and the effect has been splendid. I now have a good appetite and never vomit at all. My catarrhal symptoms have all disappeared, and I cheerfully recommend Dr. Shores's treatment, because Dr. Shores cured me."

Dr. Shores's Treatment an Acknowledged Success.

DR. SHORES'S MASTERY OF CATARRHAL DISEASE

Fifteen Polypi Removed from Joseph Gsell's Nasal Passages Without Pain—Mr. Gsell Had Not Breathed Through His Nose for Fifteen Years, and Now Praises God That He Was Providentially Moved to Consult That Public Benefactor, Dr. Shores.

Free Trial Treatment.

So confident is Dr. Shores that he can cure Catarrhal and Chronic Diseases, even in its worst forms, that a cordial invitation is extended to all persons suffering from this disease, or from cough, asthma, or any lung trouble, to call at this office in the Redick Block for a free examination and a free trial local treatment.

Joseph Gsell, who resides at 322½ Buena Vista street, a prominent member of Los Angeles Lodge 35, I. O. O. F., for the past 12 years, wishes to testify to the remarkable results he has experienced from Dr. Shores's skill. Mr. Gsell says: "For 15 long years I suffered with catarrh, having one of those most unpleasant complications of the disease, nasal polypi. I came to Dr. Shores and he removed 15 polypi without pain. My recovery has been marvelous, and I now feel that Providence has favored me."

A GUARANTEE.
The DR. A. J. SHORES COMPANY is incorporated, and is composed of business men of Los Angeles, and is a guarantee of the honesty and reliability of the DR. A. J. SHORES COMPANY. It might be well to mention its directors: DR. A. J. SHORES, President. JOHN C. G. ALLEN, Vice-President. WALTER ROSE, Director. MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, Treas. M. M. OGDEN, Director.

\$5 A Month for All Diseases. Medicines Free. \$5

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.,
Redick Block, First and Broadway. Office Hours—9 until 5 p.m.; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 until 12 noon.
CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

NATURE'S WARNING.

Aches and Pains Are the Danger Signals That You Are Sick and Need Treatment.
Read the following symptoms over carefully, mark those you feel in your case and send of bring them to Dr. A. J. Shores, and he will tell you whether you can be cured, free of charge.
The Head and Throat.
This form of catarrh is most common—resulting from neglected colds—quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment.
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Is the nose sore and tender?"
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Can you be easily cured now—don't let it run into complications."
The Bronchial Tubes.
When catarrh of the head and throat is neglected or wrongly treated it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and after while attacks the lungs. Quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment.
"Have you a cough?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Don't risk neglecting these warnings—stop the disease before it reaches the lungs."
Of the Ears.
"Is your hearing failing?"
"Is the ear itchy?"
"Is the wax dry in your ears?"
"Do you hear some days better than others?"
"Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?"
Don't neglect this until your hearing is lost.

Irreparably destroyed. Doctor Shores can cure you now.
Kidney Disease.
Results in two ways: taking cold and by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the catarrhal poisons which affect all organs. Quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment.
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Is this noticed more at night?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Has your perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Do you have to get up often at night?"
"Is there a deposit in urine if left standing?"
Don't neglect these signs and risk Bright's disease killing you. Cure it now.
Liver Disease.
The liver is affected by catarrhal poisons extending from the stomach into the ducts of the liver. Quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment.
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Do you feel tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
These are the seven simple signs indicating disease of the liver. If you have any or all of them, seek Doctor Shores now and be cured.
Of the Stomach.
Catarrh of the stomach is usually caused by swallowing mucus which drops down from the head and throat at night. Quickly cured with little cost by Dr. Shores's famous treatment.
"Is there nausea?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Do you constipate?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you have hot breath?"
"Do you have a bad taste in mouth?"
"Is there a deposit in the stomach?"
Now is the time to be permanently cured. Doctor Shores is curing hundreds every week.

CURES THAT ARE PERMANENT.

Miss Hattie B. Davies Tells of Her Lasting Recovery from Catarrh Under Dr. Shores's Treatment.



Miss Hattie B. Davies, a charming young lady well known in Los Angeles society circles, who resides at N. W. corner of Hoover street and Forrester avenue this city, feels it her duty to tell the sick of the great good she received from Dr. Shores's treatment—her cure from catarrh of the head and throat. For years I suffered dreadfully with catarrh of the head and throat. I had been treated by many doctors, but all in vain. I had lost my voice, and my throat was so sore that I could not speak. I had been told that I was incurable, but I came to Dr. Shores, and he cured me. I am now well, and I can report a perfect cure. I am deeply grateful to Dr. Shores.

Home People Speak For Dr. Shores.

THE MORNING SERMON.

WHITE LIES AND BLACK.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY REV. C. G. MOSHER,
Pastor Free Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

I said in my haste, all men are liars—Palms, cry, lie.
It was a very sweeping assertion that the Psalmist made, and one that incriminates us all. He probably did not mean that all men were liars in the sense that everybody always spoke untruthfully, but that the great majority of people would, under certain stress of circumstances, equivocate to suit the conditions of the occasion. If that was what he meant he uttered a sage truth when he said very hastily one day: "All men are liars." Though a hasty utterance, facts seem to prove its truthfulness. The text seems to be a very accurate statement when correctly understood. It would be effort wasted to spend much time in proof of this assertion of David's, so we will attempt to classify, briefly, the different lies, that each of us may know where he belongs.
First, there is the deliberate lie. This species needs no particular definition. All are acquainted with it, all have met it, some have uttered it. You all know it when you see it; it is barefaced and shameless; it reeks with the mire of falsity and is foul with the slime of the pit infernal. This lie contains not an atom of truth, is tainted with a grain of fact, but is a full-blooded, thoroughgoing falsehood. To this class belong some of the low stories of a sensational press, the foul utterances of vituperative malice and the unclean accusations of a gossiping tongue.
The lie of gossip is perhaps the best specimen of this class. If by some power, human or divine, the gossiping tongue could be silenced and the tattling mouth effectually closed, half of the evil of this world would commence to languish for want of patronage. The lie of gossip is the blackest of all the black hordes, the worst of the whole evil troop, insinuating, sly and crafty, it creeps around with a serpent's stealth and carries beneath its tongue the poison of a thousand adders. The venom can be extracted from the cobra's fangs, but no power on earth can tame the tongue of an unprincipled gossip. Some lies you can kill, but the lie of gossip is imperishable. You may cut off its wings, but its flight is unhindered; you may cut off its head, but two will grow out in its place; you may crush it to earth beneath the heel of denial, but it will rise again strong and robust. Let it alone and possibly the dirt thing will die; touch it not and it may droop and languish; do not chase it, and it may grow weak for want of exercise.
Then there is the diplomatic lie. Not so black as the last, not so corrupt, never so foul, but a lie nevertheless, having all of the family characteristics. All diplomacy is not lying, but many lies are more or less diplomatic. The diplomatic lie is much used in arranging terms between two rival parties by the agents of the one party or the other. It is a handy thing. It takes a great diplomat to use it to its greatest advantage. It is a fine art to solemnly affirm with sanctimonious countenance and in plausible language that which a person knows to be destitute of truth. Satan is a great diplomat himself, having had some little

experience in the business. He used diplomacy in the Garden of Eden, and he has kept up with the times, destroying many an Eden since.
In seeking office the diplomatic lie comes into play sometimes. A great man desires a certain government position. The more he thinks of it the more he wants it. He gets up some magnificent full of diplomacy, blacks his boots, puts on his tall hat and sallies forth to see his friends. He tells them that he has been urged for a long time to run for a certain position; at first he spurned the idea, feeling his own incompetency, but now it seems to him that he has been urged for the good of a most righteous position, and though he feels as reluctant as ever, he is willing to sacrifice his natural modesty for the good of the party. He does not forget to add that, while a "job" or suggestion of one is far beneath him, yet, as he has been elected he should try to serve his party first of all by giving the friend to whom he is talking an office which will then be at his disposal. The diplomat goes to the next man and the next with much the same story. The bait takes. He gets his place, but after his election his hopeful friends find that he has no other plans, no other aims, no other give, no positions to offer. If we should ever run across a man seeking office by such means it would be an excellent plan to elect him and then to elect him to a position where he would be of no use.
The campaign lie next suggests itself as closely allied to this latter. A large, open-faced fellow, loud-voiced and blustering, bold, daring and swerving, he claims everything, asserts everything, denies anything. During the campaign this lie is an important factor. Men buy papers to read it and go miles to hear it. The campaign lie is the greatest worker in the canvass for votes. He pats the workman on the back and promises to fill his pail with silver and gold, and when the election is over he has no more promises to make. Once every four years the campaign lie is abroad in the land, going about like a great monster, devouring who may devour. The matter has gone so far that many people are quite ready to believe that part of the dealogue referring to hearing false witness has, at least, no part in politics.
There is the polite lie, too. A very genteel affair this. A very proper lie, clothed with the attire of an elegant etiquette and of graceful form. It is never harsh and never rude, but smooth as oil, as gentle as a zephyr. The number of polite lies that are told every day are legion. It would be useless to attempt to classify them, worse than useless to try to enumerate them. They are of all sizes, colors, descriptions and shades. They have much in common, but differ widely in particular. No locality is destitute of this venerable and classic falsehood. The ancient used it, the modern still cling to it; the poor find it handy, the rich could not keep house without it; it abounds in every clime, and thrives in every latitude. The polite hostess says to the departing guest: "We have been delighted by your visit; do us the favor to come again," when she sincerely hopes that most any catastrophe may overtake her rather than another visit from the same guest. There are some who use every-day expressions, "Not at home," which the housemaid is instructed to give the caller; the "so sorry to have missed your call," and "so disappointed not to find you in," and a score of other social lies which in truth deceive nobody nine times out of ten. The polite hearer says to the orator: "Your eloquence charmed and thrilled me. I wouldn't have missed it for a large

amount of money," when in truth the hearer has felt unexpressed boredom and was greatly relieved when the "dis-gustful speaker" sat down. Society would lose little and gain much if the polite lie could be banished, and every man say what he thought and speak as he felt.
Another lie is the business lie. A very matter-of-fact lie. It sounds well, looks well, reads well. There are some genuine bankrupt sales, of course; there are a few bona fide smoke, fire and water man-downs undoubtedly, but there are more advertised in a week than there are failures and fires in a year. Good, staple merchandise will usually bring its value, and he who advertises an unheard-of bargain has generally set a trap for the unwary. One class of goods in the window marked a certain price. An inferior class in the bargain counter at the same figure! You bargain for a piece of furniture at a surprisingly low figure; when it is delivered you have every reason to suppose that it is like what you bought in appearance alone! A roll of cloth marked all wool—it is half cotton and the rest shoddy. The business lie though found so often, is never the friend of merchant or purchaser. It is the foe of all honest transaction. Office, salesmen and storekeepers would be better without it; proprietor, clerk and purchaser would thrive better if rid of it. When we buy, we learn that it is safer to buy honest goods at honest prices of honest men, we shall have gone a long way toward banishing the unpardonable business lie.
This does not close the category, but perhaps it gives us sufficient food for present thought. Above all things, don't have your life a lie. The worst lies are not told, but acted. The greatest falsehoods are not printed, but lived. Don't have your life a lie, your career a falsehood. Be yourself, and make no pretensions you cannot carry out. Pretend not to be rich if you are poor, feign not prosperity if you are in the verge of failure, do not simulate righteousness if you live unlawfully. Be no hypocrite, live no lie. And the God of all truth hand you a life to you to admire if you live truthfully and honestly before all men.
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MANY PULPIT VOICES.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week, Delivered by Leading Clergymen, Priests, Prelates, Religious Teachers and Professors of the Christian Faith.

(COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.)

Following is a summary of the principal sermons recently delivered in the United States and Canada, by the leading clergymen, priests, prelates, religious teachers and professors of the Christian faith. In every instance the text has been carefully read and abbreviated.
PESSIMISM. A trip around the world will quickly remove all pessimistic thoughts. (Rev. Charles Yaitman, Methodist, Asbury Park, N. J.)
LOOKING BACKWARD. The past has a power. The wise man is the man who sometimes looks back on his track. (Rev. W. H. Pulsford, Episcopal, Waltham, Mass.)
EDUCATION. Education is not completed with the graduation at school. It must be a process as endless as eternity itself. (Rev. T. J. Mackay, Episcopalian, Omaha.)
MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN. There are enough mysteries in one man to occupy a whole lifetime to study. We

don't need to teach birds to sing. (Rev. J. H. Miller, Methodist, Pittsburgh.)
CHURCH UNITY. The churches are realizing one common cause, the welfare of humanity; one common enemy, sin; one common leader, Christ. (Rev. Walter Dole, Universalist, Enfield, N. H.)
NARROWNESS. Narrow-minded people are always unhappy from the fact that they do not look ahead and search for the outcome. Look at life broadly, and you cannot fail to be happier. (Rev. E. M. Wood, Methodist, Allegheny, Pa.)
METHODISM. The Methodist Church has grown until today one out of every fourteen persons, one out of every five Christians, and one out of every three Protestant church members, profess to be members of the Methodist Church. (Rev. J. W. Thompson, Methodist, Worcester, Mass.)
VIRTUE AND VICE. The supreme object of preaching is to show that we can be both righteous and busy; that we can live heavenly lives while standing down upon the ground among things that are earthly. (Rev. Dr. Colville, Presbyterian, Jamaica, N. Y.)
LIFE. Life is a divine education. Happy are we if we can believe in our heart of hearts that life is a perpetual Christmas. (Rev. J. W. Thompson, Methodist, Worcester, Mass.)
HUMAN SUFFERING. Suffering is partly the product of sin, partly of ignorance. It is designed for correctness and perfection. It stimulates men intellectually, thus leading to discovery, invention and progress. (Rev. J. H. Crum, Congregationalist, Terre Haute, Ind.)
THE DIVINE LIFE. Christ showed that the divine life can be lived anywhere—in city, country, hotel, palace; in the midst of temptations and temptations, poverty or riches—wherever the method of Christ is followed. (Rev. Dr. Webb, Independent, Baltimore.)
JOURNALISM. The American press has become a powerful factor—an immeasurable one. It can take a bad politician and destroy him. Across the water they call Americans degenerates. Yet we have 1,600,000 newspapers and periodicals. (Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Baptist, Brooklyn.)
MAN AND WOMAN. The subjection of the wife to the husband in the family is the key to the woman question. The unit is not the individual, either man or woman, but the wedded pair. Man was created first and invested with dominion. (Rev. J. M. Foster, Presbyterian, Boston.)
THE RIGHT ROAD. There are no short cuts. Many young men rely upon their smartness, others upon their social position or wealth, but these without earnest, faithful work will not bring success. (Rev. C. W. Biddle, Universalist, Spencer, Mass.)
HYPOCRISY. We should be careful against setting our religious profession above our life, as in coming to holy communion irreverently or being demonstrative or making parade of religious life. (Bishop E. J. Dunne, Catholic, Dallas, Tex.)
ARMENIA AND CUBA. It is not right that the Turks should massacre the Armenians. The powers of the world should stop in and stop it. It is not right that Spain should crush patriots in Cuba, and this country should send forth an army and navy to stop it. (Rev. Dr. Thomas, Independent, Chicago.)
PRACTICAL RELIGION. Let us bring on the platforms of our churches once or twice a year the ripe fruits of our Christian deeds in a child saved from the streets, a girl from the social hell, a naked, starving outcast clothed and fed. This would be worth while. (Rev. R. A. White, Universalist, Chicago.)
SELZEBUR. The devil is very wicked, false and untrue. The extent of his power and knowledge is not known. He has a personality. He cannot be conceived as an abstract

influence. He goes to church and thrusts himself upon the company of the saints. (Rev. I. F. King, Methodist, Columbus, O.)
KNOWLEDGE AND LOVE. If the knowledge of God were but a study of scientific propositions, we could master them by training the intellect, but while knowledge may increase our faith we must have love in our hearts before we can reach a full and perfect knowledge. (Rev. A. B. Baker, Episcopalian, Princeton, N. J.)
CIVILIZATION. The aim of civilization is to unify the race, and the most potent factor in civilization has been religion. Jew, Christian and Mohammedan agree that there is one everlasting and true God, worthy of worship, whose laws we disobey at our peril. (Rev. J. T. Rose, Episcopalian, Casnovia, N. Y.)
DEATH. Death is a process of life. The lowest forms of life do not die. They divide and multiply. There are forms of life today that are hundreds of millions of years old. Immortality is their natural state. Death was introduced into higher forms as a process of life. (Rev. F. B. Vrooman, Presbyterian, Chicago.)
PATRIOTISM. How love of country is cultivated and how it is taught in the schools and in the colleges. Let the flag float from every school, college, public institution and from all the churches. Each church should possess a flag and float it on public occasions. (Rev. D. G. Wylie, Presbyterian, New York.)
THE POWER OF REASON. No church, no law, no even God, can coerce my intellect or make me believe things which my reason tells me are absurd. There is no such thing in this world as liberty of thought. Once my reason tells me a thing is true I am no longer free to believe the contrary. (Rev. F. H. Wall, Catholic, New York.)
LOVE. Love—self-renouncing love—is the religion of the future. It is the love of the name; love, that is blind to self and that sees other people; love, that knows each true life lives for all and all for each; love, that mounts to heaven by stooping to the lowliness of earth. (Rev. T. B. Johnson, Baptist, Lynn, Mass.)
OUTSIDE THE CHURCH. The Christian outside the church is in an unnatural position. He is always liable to topple over. He is trying to get on without all the advantages that Christ and the apostles enjoyed. He is deprived of much that God had planned for the help of the human soul. (Rev. Wallace Nutting, Congregationalist, Providence.)
THE CROSS. The cross raises itself above all Christians, whether they recognize it or not. The cross is a symbol today to which all point as the basis of their hope, because upon it was sacrificed the Son of the living God, who came down from His place in heaven beside His eternal Father to redeem fallen men. (Bishop E. J. Dunne, Catholic, Dallas, Tex.)
ENVIRONMENT. Environment and heredity are something. It may be conceded that they are much. But history shows that they are not masterful in life. Neither Stratford-on-Avon nor Shakespeare made Shakespeare, nor can Abraham Lincoln's greatness be accounted for by his birth or the environment of his youth. (Rev. J. C. Snow, Universalist, Haverhill, Mass.)
CHANGE. While the seasons must change, human beings must pass from infancy to childhood, from manhood to old age, and human friendships become a thing of the past; while society must go on changing like a kaleidoscope, nations rise and fall and one era of civilization is superseded by another, Jesus Christ will remain unchanging and unchangeable. (Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, O.)
TODAY AND TOMORROW. We should live each day as though it were our last. Eternal issues may be packed into a single moment; there are vast

possibilities in small compass. Today is a critical period, every hour contains the spirits of moments unborn. No moment liveth unto itself. The days are sacred in each other's eyes. This is the day of opportunity. (Rev. E. D. Burr, Baptist, Boston.)
BI-CYCLING. The wheel is welcome because it democratizes the people like the public school. It brings all classes together. You can tell the rich by their equipages—the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Astors, the Rockefellers—but you cannot tell the social position of a bicycle rider. It levels society. It is a democratic vehicle and harmonizes with our spirit of American institutions. (Rev. D. B. Grieg, Presbyterian, Baltimore.)
VICES OF THE AGE. The prevalent vices of our time are chastening to be rich, extravagant living, riskful and ruinous speculations, undue crowding into professional life, pressing from the country into the cities, striving after public office, general impatience and restlessness, willingness to put on false show in ungodly buildings, in paste jewelry, in venerable generalities. (Rev. W. Ballentine, Congregational, Philadelphia.)
STRENGTH. History is the record of the persistent conquest of the weak over the strong. Civilization does, indeed, qualify and modify the character of strength, so that the powerful of one period are not necessarily powerful in another. Brute force is constantly undone by intellect, and even intellect must bow to the finer and nobler influences of the heart and spirit. (Rev. G. W. F. Douglas, Episcopalian, New Haven.)
HUNGER. When the body is hungry, it craves that which it cannot itself satisfy; when it is thirsty, it wants something which it cannot itself quench. The soul, thirsty, looks long for something it cannot produce. This very craving and unrest of the soul show a state of dependence on some higher power. The human soul, with all its passions and selfishness, thirsts for something beyond itself. (Rev. G. F. Kenney, Unitarian, Lowell, Mass.)
THE IRON AGE. This is an iron age—iron ships, iron bridges, iron buildings, iron everything. To succeed in these days a man must not only have pluck outside the church, but he must have the power to stand and let the sea of life hurl its breakers against him. His opposition to obstacles in his way must be mightier than the forces that battle against him. There is little room, and no use for milk-and-water men. (Rev. J. K. Dixon, Baptist, Brooklyn.)
FIGHTERS WANTED. We need more fighters. Luther was a fighter, and hence the reformation; Washington was a fighter, and hence our own beloved country; Grant was a fighter, and we have a united people free from slavery. Give us more fighters for the truth, temperance, industry, righteousness, manhood and self-blood, more and in the character, to the end that more may lay hold on the eternal life. (Rev. A. V. Newton, Congregationalist, Troy, N. Y.)
THE CHURCH IN POLITICS. The time is coming when the church will demand that all the chief places in the city government shall be filled with men whose personal character and command high respect. It is high time to cease tolerating the presence of any man as a city official who is himself a bad plugger with the law, which is most degrading. The democratic Christian church has a right to make demands and to enforce them. (Rev. E. M. Fairbank, Unitarian, Troy, N. Y.)
CHRIST THE ARCHITECT. The people thought that Jesus was a carpenter of barns and houses, and not Christ the carpenter of the world. Cheops built the pyramid 480 feet high. Christ the Himalayas 28,000 feet high. De Lesseps scooped out the Suez Canal; Christ made the valleys for the seas.

Roebing built the Brooklyn bridge, uniting New York and Brooklyn; Jesus Christ built the bridge of salvation, stretching from heaven to earth. (Rev. Dr. Clymer, Methodist, Troy, N. Y.)
EVANGELIZATION. The difference between evangelizing the nations and converting all the peoples is as great as the difference between twilight and noonday glory. To evangelize the world is to proclaim the gospel of the kingdom to all the peoples, to inform every one as to the principles and practices of the divine government. But to convert the world is to change every living soul and establish righteousness on the earth. (Rev. W. B. Hartzog, Baptist, Columbus, O.)
THE POINT OF VIEW. This world is as you see it—that is, you may see what you will. Wear green glasses, and it is a green world to you. Wear blue glasses, and the world about you gets the tint. Look with a vision distorted by discontent, and you will find enough to harass your life out of you. Look through an impure eye, and you will vote virtue a myth. Look through a pure, loving eye, and each one has enough to admire and much to inspire. (Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.)
THE DUTY OF THE STATE. It is the duty of the State to throw its protecting arms about the humblest and the poorest; to protect the weak from the strong; to protect the honest from the dishonest; to protect the laborer from starvation; to put forth with due regard to the rights of others, laws that will enable him to work; to guard the individual in the possession of his natural rights—liberty, property and reputation. (Rev. Z. S. Holbrook, Congregationalist, Chicago.)
BASIS OF HUMAN WORTH. Where is the true dignity that separates man from the brute creation? Man may be satisfied with the theory of evolution in regard to the body and mind, but the nature of man is distinct from that of any other creature. God made man in his own image, and this divine element in man is the true difference. Man is capable of rising to a conception of the true dignity of his nature, and kindling power of man is that he is capable of the conception of a personal God. (Rev. R. G. Davey, Presbyterian, New York.)
VICES VS. VIRTUE. The election in the Empire State usually turns on the weather. If it's fair weather, the good people who are anxious for reform are out in force. If it's a stormy day, the political tricksters and heifers have it all their own way. Oh, if virtue only possessed the staying power of vice; if it could only work longer without getting out of breath; if it didn't need so many holidays in which to rest—many a scheme for the world's betterment would be further along than it is. (Rev. W. T. McElveen, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.)
END OF THE WORLD. The end of the world is not at hand. Without thinking of the chronological aspect of the predictions in this book, it says that just before the second coming of Christ there will be great preparations for war, especially in Europe. There were never before such preparations for battle as are now going on in the world, especially in foreign countries. The armies of the Old World have been increased from 3,000,000 men to over 30,000,000. There is a time of trouble ahead of us such as was never before in the world. (Rev. W. A. Burch, Second Adventist, Worcester, Mass.)
Would Like to Know. (Brooklyn Life.) Bobbie. Mother, were all the bad men destroyed by the flood?
Mother. Yes, my son.
Bobbie (who has just received a whipping from his father). When is there going to be another flood?



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A CHANGED UNCLE,
OR, THE DEN OF THE REDWOOD
—LOO.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY PHILIP MINGELS.

In the depths of the redwood forest of California, where the huge trees towered up gigantically, a harsh and "modern" noise came echoing from afar. Then louder and nearer it became until presently a snorting and puffing locomotive, diminutive in size, seemed to issue directly from behind a monster tree, on a curved and winding track. Behind it a train of flat cars crawled, reminding one of a great many-jointed worm. Two blasts, shrill and startling, came from the small whistle then, and the rumbling stranger slowed down and halted, the cars being stopped beside a rough and dusty plateau of logs.

Three or four men who had been lazily lying or sitting on the cars, now arose and, flinging their great hooked levers to the platform, made ready the cars for their loads, and lay down again to wait—all but one. The one was a man at all. He was young Franklin Powers, a tall, wiry lad who stepped about actively as if in search of something upon which to try the bulging sleeves of his arms and legs. Up a small near-by ravine he went, whistling an answer to a mountain quail. This place was scarred with evidences of man's advent, for bushes and trees had been cleared away to form a wide path, and a deep-cut groove, or run-way, was worn in the soil.

THE BULL TEAM.
From away up above a series of sounds came down through the trees. Faint they were at first, but growing rapidly clearer and louder. Then, amid a fearful dust, a clanking of chains, a bellowing low and painfully, and the wild shouting of a man, a queer procession came suddenly into view. Procession? No, hardly that, either. It was a team of bulls, yoked in pairs, hitched to a long heavy chain and dragging a "train" of giant logs from the ridges above to the platform beside the railroad. Fifteen yoke here were of the great straining beasts in line, their heads thrown wildly forward, their shoulders thrust stoutly against the yokes, their muscles swelling big upon their legs and their tongues lolling forth from red and dripping mouths. Beside them ran a man—or rather he bounded along—a fierce, red-eyed Mexican, six feet in height, rod in hand, shod in heavy boots, clad in rough pantaloons.



X. "WAS SHOT WITH IT ADOWN THAT FRIGHTFUL DECLIVITY."

and a half-onyx red shirt—bareheaded and shouting like a demon. "Hot! Hot! Hot! Hot! Hot! Hot!" he bawled, dancing and tearing along from one end of the bull team to the other and back, lashing and prodding with his fear-compelling goad, till the bulls bellowed sullenly, the load behind creaked and rumbled and the whole wood echoed with the din of it. It all seemed wild, purposeless tumult, in its clouds of dust; yet the bulls well knew their part and were glad indeed to strain and haul, in redoubled effort to jerk the sliding logs at last athwart the loading place, alongside the waiting cars.

This sight was ever of interest to Franklin, and he watched the weary bulls go off, spiritless and with drooping heads, every day, always with a feeling of pity in his breast for the dumb creatures.

A STINGY UNCLE.

However, little time he had now for anything but work; he therefore picked up his lever hook and helped to roll

the mighty logs on the cars and chain them down. No easy task was this, for the lever handle was large, the logs were not always round, and the lifting at times was exceedingly heavy. His hands had spread and hardened till he looked dismayed upon them, but nothing could he do about it. Ever and over the mill down below required the timber for its hungry saws, making it necessary for the train crew to fetch at least four loads daily from the rugged mountain above. And whole armies of log-cutters and woodsmen were encamped far back in the virgin forest to fell the monarchs and saw them up to furnish the logs. Young Franklin had, indeed, been very thankful to get a chance to work at anything; for his father's death had left his mother and him in desperate straits. Not knowing what else to do he had applied to his uncle, John Powers, for work and this position had been the result.

"It's a little bit stingy and mean of Uncle John," he had said to his mother, "but I'll take it—and prove that I'm worthy of something better in the mill."

He had proved it, he knew he had; but his uncle was a dry, shrewd man, who rarely hurried in advancing him, and saw them up to furnish the logs. Young Franklin had, indeed, been very thankful to get a chance to work at anything; for his father's death had left his mother and him in desperate straits. Not knowing what else to do he had applied to his uncle, John Powers, for work and this position had been the result.

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one to the next and scampering thither and yon in evident glee. No one saw the little climber, not a soul but the log was no more than a six-year-old, curly-pated little Eric, who called John Powers "papa." Imitating the mill man who climbed from log to log and brought the huge fellows up to the smooth and slippery incline to be dragged to the saw, little Eric jumped about in the liveliest manner imaginable. So light was he that the big logs scarcely moved at all when he leaped upon them; but at length he hopped upon a slender "boom stick" with such force as to send it floating away from the rest at a rapid rate. Chuckling in joy the youngster clapped his hands, and big Tom Corgan, the log man, saw him.

"Saints preserve us!" said Tom, but instead of calling out and thereby alarming the little fellow, he dashed headlong up the incline through the mill, hollering the news as he went, to get on the other side of the log. The crowd of log saws and all and dashed outside to look, John Powers in the lead.

Not a sound had been made to warn the logs from the cars to the top of the chute. But the father, whose face was blanched with fear, threw a hasty glance across the pond and saw a ten-foot monster toppling before it plunged below.

"Hold it back! Hold it back!" he screamed, and Franklin looked up quickly, seeing everything at once.

Too late! The grease ran smooth on the slimy way and the log leaped down like a flash. With an echoing boom it struck the water; the spray flew high, the surface was churned and foamed—and the log was diving straight for Eric, the little.

It seemed an age that the log remained under, then up it shot, like a frightened whale. When it landed again, in the agitated waves, the whirling boom stick and the log, the cargo and the curling locks were seen a moment, swished about by the ripples.

groom went up from the pale-faced men. Tom Corgan was not yet come to even start upon a log to the rescue. All had happened in a twinkling.

THE RESCUE.
Half a minute of agony, in which men hollered wildly and the little hand came up and went down again, ensued. Then clear, above the noise and excitement of all, the voice of Franklin sounded.

"Over with her! Heave her over!" he commanded, and with Herculean efforts he tugged at the second log that almost balanced in the chute. The men, obeying him blindly, they knew not why—bounded forward like mad and slewed the log's end around in a jiffy. Then, while they gave it a final jab, and here a soul and there a hand, intentions Franklin leaped upon it, threw himself flat and clinging with all the power of his great long arms and winery legs it it down that frightful smoking declivity.

A crash, a deadening, awful crash, he felt, men hit; then a gust of waves engulfed him, and the rushing sound was in his ears. An endless flood seemed pouring by, like a torrent, tearing and wrenching to wash him off, yet, except the hissing water were nearly bursting for air and the time seemed interminable, he felt no worse than when he had dived as a boy.

Suddenly the log rose, fish-like, from beneath the waves, as he felt again and rolled in the water Franklin slipped quickly off and struck out with his powerful strokes, the band of his arms the tiny Eric.

An awed hush had settled upon the men who witnessed the perilous deed. Open-mouthed they had stood since the time that Franklin leaped upon the log in the chute; but now their hearts went up and great heaving reservoirs of sound burst bound and rushed through their throats till the air was rent and echoing with wild, hoarse shouts and hurrahs. And amid the din of voices and the whistle of the wind, a cheering Franklin strode rapidly over the logs with the dripping little Eric safely clasped against his beating heart.

"Mother," said the young fellow that evening, "I think Uncle John is a mighty nice sort of a man after all, especially when his heart is touched."

PHILIP VERRILL MINGELS.
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Words Without a Rhyme.
(New York Press) There are a dozen words in the English language in every day use for which enterprising people have despaired of ever finding a rhyme. The word "month," for example, is one of these. "Silver" is another word it seems easy to secure a rhyme for. As a matter of fact, trying to find something to rhyme with "silver" nearly drove a London writer of verse insane long ago. As a last resort he advertised in the newspapers and received but one reply. It came from the master of verbal contortion, W. S. Gilbert, Sir Arthur Sullivan's erstwhile partner, who submitted the word "chilver." He wasn't quite sure, he said, as to what a chilver might be, but he had seen the word in advertisements of sales of farm stock, and had an idea, which is correct, that it described a species of sheep.

"Orange" is another word without rhyme. "Gulf" is also without an English partner, and "cusp" is rare alike solitary. Many poets who have sought in vain for rhymes to "revenge" and "avenge" will not be appeased when they learn that but two exist—"pence" and "stonehenge."

"Cold" is now, happily for versifiers, growing obsolete, for there is no word which rhymes with it. "Scar" has been dairily linked at the end of a line with "hair," or "calf," but this is a practice to be discouraged. "Scour" rhymes only with "Alp," but, like "babe" and "astrolabe," it would require much ingenuity to find an excuse for bringing these words into a composition. "False" has on several occasions, by abuse of poetic license, been associated with "Valse," though the correct French pronunciation of the latter word would not permit it.

Of the names of places, the African town of Timbuctoo has long been famous for being without rhyme. The nearest success that any poet has ever attained in this respect was when, in some old verses describing a desert hunt, "cassowary" was made to rhyme with "missionary," and "Timbuctoo" with "thick buck, too."

Short on Wives.
(New York Tribune) An old fellow who had recently buried his fourth wife was accused by an inquisitive, who, unaware of his bereavement, asked:

"How is your wife, Cap'n Plowjogger?"

"Waal," replied the captain, with a solemn, not to say sad, countenance—

"Waal, to tell the truth, I'm kinder short on wives just now."

Living Up to His Convictions.
(Chicago Post) "You say he is a libertine?"

"The most rascal you ever knew."

"Oh, I guess not."

"I'm sure of it. Why, he has absolutely refused to recognize his father ever since the man celebrated his golden wedding."

THE MAGIC FISH.
(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
I wonder if our boys and girls ever find it difficult to entertain a party of young friends invited in for some little fete. If so, do not fail to make yourselves masters of the following scientific amusements and tricks, which you will find not only furnish an end of fun and real interest in themselves, but can always be relied upon to "set the ball a-rolling."

Out of ordinary paper a fish similar to that which is represented in the design, about the size, say of a brook trout. In the center make a round hole (a) communicating with the tail by a narrow canal (ab). Put some water in a receptacle rather long if possible (a foot being the purpose admirably), and place the fish in the water so that the lower part of the face shall be entirely wet, while the upper part remains dry. Then assure your friends that you can make the animal move without touching or blowing upon it. For this, it is only necessary to delicately turn a drop of oil into the aperture (a). This oil will seek to spread itself upon the face of the liquid; but that is impossible unless it goes by the little canal (ab). By an effect of reaction the fish will be pushed in an inverse direction from the running of the oil, that is to say, upward. The motion will last long enough to completely bewilder your spectators; and unless you tell them about the drop of oil, they will never be able to explain the movement of a

simple piece of paper upon the surface of the liquid.

A CARD TRICK.
Some evening when you are playing cards, if you find that your friends are becoming a little weary, propose to one of them to make him pass entirely through a card of ordinary size. This looks a little complicated in the beginning. Take a card and first make in it a longitudinal slit, stopping near the edges as indicated in figure 1 of the design.

sign. Fold the card in halves, following the slit. Then, holding the card in the position indicated in figure 2. In opening the card again and drawing upon its extremities, you will see it transform itself into a long extensible band, composed of little strips which form angles less and less acute as you draw them out. If you cut these slits pass by the result; you will find that the greatest ease, since slits of an ordinary-sized playing card, a band sufficiently large to encompass the President of the United States.

PIERCING A PENNY.
I suppose if you should tell one of your companions that you could pierce a penny with the point of your thumb, he would be inclined to think that you were romancing a bit. It is, however, a very simple thing to do. All that is necessary is to push the needle into a cork and then, holding the needle in the other side, and with a pair of pliers cut off the part of the needle left at the top. Then strike quite vigorously upon the cork with the hammer, and, after having placed it and the penny upon two blocks as indicated in the illustration; or it can be accomplished by simply placing the penny on a soft piece of wood.

The needle not being able to bend in any direction, thanks to the cork which holds it in an upright position, will pass right through the penny with the greatest ease, since slits of an ordinary-sized playing card, a band sufficiently large to encompass the President of the United States.

BLOWING THE BAG.
When you breathe into a paper bag to puff it up and then burst it with a blow to produce an explosion, do you ever ask yourself anything about the extent of the force of your breath thus imprisoned? Great scientists now-

hand until fairly going round another way, and then both are used, as before. Do not in this test let excitement run away with your judgment, or you will get giddy, and giddiness in the water is a serious matter. Leave off directly the least symptom appears.

The boat figure is a pretty one, as it is supposed to represent a boat supplied with no oars. The swimmer lies on his back as though about to float, then, instead of raising the arms above the head, as in swimming on the back, move them in exactly the opposite direction; that is, move them from the hips and lift with the shoulders. The arms represent the oars, and they may easily be "feathered" by placing them

are sports and games played on rafts or water shoes, log rolling, high diving, water ballet, polo and jockey. The most popular sport at present, however, is shooting the "chutes," or water toboggan.

More in the amateur's line is hooking on the water; a ball and hockey game are necessary and little "boats" for feet, which are kept up by straps, something like snowshoes. Quarter-staff is another water game. If the players sail suits, it adds to their picturesque appearance. The trousers of say, of turkey red twill, with red sailor collars on their white shirts and red bands on their hats, are very attractive.

Apropos of water tricks or "ornamental swimming"—it is useful on two accounts, to amuse yourself or to amuse others. Often friends accom-

above the Franconian Hills, sent a shimmering glitter across the water of the lake and kissed the upturned faces of the two children standing beneath the trees on its shore.

"Oh, Alice; I call this fine," said one of them, a boy.

"Yes," replied the little girl, "how the buds sing and the leaves begin to rustle, as if they, too, wanted to sing. Ouch!" she cried, laughing, "the trees don't like what I'm saying, and hit me on the shoulder with an apple. They're beginning to fall. Gee! how red and ripe this one looks!"

Harold picked it up and took an experimental bite. "It is ripe," he said, "it tastes all right and the seeds are black. How funny the color-marks look," he continued, holding it in his hand and gazing at it thoughtfully. "Say, Alice; 'spos an apple got ripe on the tree and happened to have your name on it?"

"Well, it wouldn't," said Alice. "Well, it might just happen to," urged the boy.

"But it couldn't," said Alice, or "Nice green letters on a red apple, or

SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AND EASY WAYS OF ENTERTAINING BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE MAGIC FISH.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

I wonder if our boys and girls ever find it difficult to entertain a party of young friends invited in for some little fete. If so, do not fail to make yourselves masters of the following scientific amusements and tricks, which you will find not only furnish an end of fun and real interest in themselves, but can always be relied upon to "set the ball a-rolling."

Out of ordinary paper a fish similar to that which is represented in the design, about the size, say of a brook trout. In the center make a

NEXT, THE ALUMINUM AGE.

THE YOUNGEST OF METALS IS RAPIDLY COMING INTO GENERAL USE.

Its Cost of Manufacture Has Been Reduced from \$200 a Pound, When it Was First Extracted, to Less Than 50 Cents—Bicycles, Boats, Cabs and Implements Now Made of Aluminum—It is Proposed to Coin Aluminum Instead of Copper and Nickel.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Aluminum, the youngest of all metals, is rapidly coming into general use. It was discovered by Frederick Wohler, a German professor, in 1827, but to St. Clair Deville, a Frenchman, belongs the honor of being the founder of the aluminum industry.

The first article made of this metal was in compliance to Louis Napoleon—who had helped Deville—a baby rattle for the infant Prince Imperial.

REDUCED FROM \$200 TO 48 CENTS A POUND.

In 1855, when the first aluminum company was formed, the cost of a pound of the metal was about \$200. In 1859 Charles M. Hall, of Oberlin, O., patented an electrolytic process. He, with a few of his friends, then started a small plant on the banks of the Allegheny River, eighteen miles above Pittsburgh. The first year the company produced seventy-five pounds of aluminum a day, which they sold for \$4.50 a pound. In 1895 a company built a large plant at

supposed he had been ill and consequently lost flesh. As I was leaving the room I heard something drop behind me with a metallic ring and at the same time I felt my friend grow lighter. Not daring to look back I hastened to get upstairs as quickly as possible, and as I turned at the top of the stairs a man ran up saying, "excuse me, sir, you have dropped something," handing me at the same time my friend's right leg—another use to which aluminum may be put. Cooks of the twentieth century will no doubt demand that their employers supply them with aluminum cooking utensils, as the metal is an excellent conductor of heat and it is almost impossible to scorch anything while cooking. Dentists are already using it in making plates, etc., as aluminum has this advantage over gold, that on contact with metallic substances no disagreeable electric current is set up. For scientific instruments such as sextants, transits, levels, etc., where the inertia of heavy moving parts is to be avoided, aluminum is the metal par excellence. Photographers find aluminum flashlight powder better than the present standard, as it is cheaper and not so liable to explode in

TRUTH ABOUT TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN.

There is just one method to get rid of these blemishes. They must be bleached out. All other methods result in expense and tribulation. True, there are different ways of bleaching, but the easiest, cheapest, most reliable is to use a Face Bleach. My Face Bleach costs \$1.00 a bottle. Is the cheapest and best, no matter what price you pay. Sold in Los Angeles by druggists.

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring St.
C. F. HEINZEMAN, 222 N. Main St.

Sold in other cities by druggists and lady agents, or sent by me. Lady Agents wanted.



TRIAL BOX. I have been a Beauty Doctor many years with greatest success. I have found a healthy skin to be the foundation of beauty. A healthy skin requires a skin food to give the skin the fattening nourishment it always needs. Ladies out of Los Angeles sending this coupon and ten cents in stamps to me, Mrs. Nettie Harrison, 40-42 Geary St., San Francisco, California, will get sample of Face Powder, book of instructions and a trial box of **Lola Montez Creme**

BANNING CO., 222 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, \$10 per ton, delivered.
Cement and Catalina Island Serpentine and Soapstone
Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. T. Co.'s Ocean Excursion Steamers, Yachts and Pleasure Launches. TELEPHONE 3.

DRY, BURNT, FEVERISH EYES, HOT HEAD.

Trembling Hands, or Tremor Hand,
Shaky, Knocking Knees,
Backaches,
Weakness Across the Spine,
Hot and Cold Flashes Through the Body.

When you notice the above symptoms you know that you are suffering from the peculiar disease that is curable, but still baffles the skill of ordinary man.

You Need Hudyan.

Or perhaps you notice that

Your Eyes are Not Bright,
Your Cheeks are Wan and Sallow
Your Gait Uneven, Unsteady,
Your Blood is Thin and Watery,
There is a Ropy Sediment in the Water that Flows from the Body.

Then you know you must have the great

HUDYAN

Because the Hudyan remedio-treatment is the all-powerful remedy for men. It is the great treatment remedy that has brought the Hudson Medical Institute into the pitch of affluence and pinnacle of fame.

SEND FOR HUDYAN CIRCULAR FREE.

Hudson Medical Institute,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.
San Francisco, Calif.

BAD BLOOD. Impure blood, awfully tainted blood and blood disease in the

FIRST, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY

State should be attended to by you at once. Blood circulars will tell you what to do. Send for

BLOOD CIRCULAR FREE.

Hudson Medical Institute,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.
San Francisco, Calif.

Silver No Antidote.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.) In 1870 the farmers of the United States produced 285,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year they produced 470,000,000, an increase of over 60 per cent.

In 1870 the oat crop amounted to 282,000,000 bushels. Last year it amounted to 425,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. In 1870 this country produced 30,000,000 bushels of barley. Last year the output was 47,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 50 per cent.

In 1870 the hay crop was 24,000,000 tons. Last year it reached 47,000,000 tons, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1870 we raised 3,150,000 bales of cotton. Last year the crop amounted to 3,900,000 bales, an increase of over 200 per cent.

During the same period the population of the United States increased from 40,000,000 to 70,000,000, an increase of only 70 per cent. It is at all surprising that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen.

Suppose this country had been on a silver basis between 1870 and 1895. Will any sane man contend that, with the growth in agricultural production so far outstripping the growth in the power of consumption, prices would not have proportionately fallen just the same?

A Natural Objection.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Easy Walker. I'll never support that man Sewall, 'till he can bet yer life. Born Tired. Why not? Easy Walker. 'till I don't ketch me votin' for any man that comes from a place called Bath!

REMOVED for good, the dandruff and itching scalp, with one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Remedy, guaranteed by all druggists at 25th Bros., Fresno, Cal.

REMOVED for good, the dandruff and itching scalp, with one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Remedy, guaranteed by all druggists at 25th Bros., Fresno, Cal.

DON'T HESITATE ANY LONGER.

Dr. Meyer's new remedy, Phosphozone, is bringing gladness to hundreds of male sufferers who had been deluded for years.

Do you want to be cured? Have you any interest in your own health?

Can you realize that there is a difference in doctors?

Men who have failed to find relief from specialists of all kinds are now getting their first relief from Dr. Meyers.



It costs you nothing to consult him. He has so much confidence in his remedy that he will take your case on the basis of No Cure, No Pay.

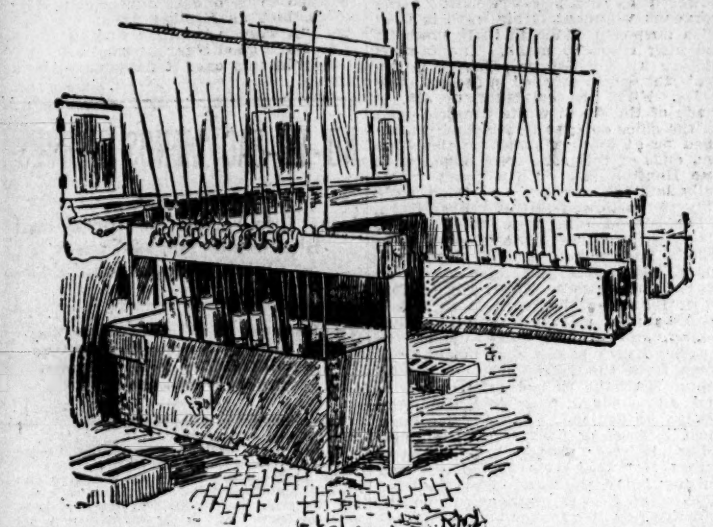
You can't get the worst of this proposition, for he won't ask a dollar till you are cured.

Don't waste any more time or money, but come and consult Dr. Meyers. He will start you right on the road to health, and you will be able to keep the trail, with Phosphozone to guide you.

For Men Only.

Not one dollar need be paid until Permanently Cured.

He Cures all private diseases of men, young and old, no matter how long standing—no matter how many doctors failed to cure you. The Specialist for Men Only of the English and German Expert Specialists, Third and Broadway. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily; 7 to 8 evenings; 9 to 12 a.m. Sundays. ROOM 412 BYRNE BUILDING.



VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A POT-ROOM IN AN ALUMINUM REDUCTION WORKS.

Niagara Falls, and this year they are building additional works. When these are completed they will have an output of 11,000 pounds daily. This improvement will put the United States in front as the largest aluminum-producing country in the world.

ADAPTED TO GENERAL USE.

Aluminum's weight is about one-third that of iron, and only steel of the highest quality and the best of aluminum bronze will give a greater strength for a given weight than aluminum. It stands high in the list of malleable metals, and can be drawn into wire 1-250 of an inch in thickness. It is an excellent conductor of electricity, and would, at 20 cents a pound, take the place of copper for all electrical purposes.

In ship building, where lightness is demanded, aluminum meets every requirement. Corrosion and galvanic action are easily overcome by properly painting the part subject to the action of the water, and by using aluminum rivets. France and Germany have several torpedo-boats made of aluminum, and numberless pleasure yachts are being constructed every year of this metal.

In Germany two army corps are equipped with aluminum, which includes chevrons and every article of metal that is carried on the person, even the buttons on their clothes and the pegs in their shoes. Their sword, bayonet scabbards and contents are also made of the metal. In Paris there is a cab made of aluminum and some of our best racing records have been made by horses carrying aluminum shoes and pulling aluminum sulkeys. For decorative purposes it is better than silver, because the air, which blackens silver so quickly, has no effect on it. The president of one of the largest palace-car companies in this country is said to have remarked that the price alone kept aluminum from being used entirely in car decoration. A short time ago an enterprising firm in Ohio built several

preparation and produce none of the white fumes so disagreeable in the use of magnesium. Among other uses for aluminum are keys, watches, musical instruments, car roofs, ice and roller skates and many other articles which lack of space prevents mentioning.

ADVANTAGES FOR COINAGE.

The substitution of aluminum for copper and nickel has long been a subject of debate and a bill is now before the House of Representatives authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a trial of aluminum coins. The advantages of aluminum for coinage are these:

1. It takes a fine impression when stamped.
2. Wears remarkably well.
3. Resists corrosion better than copper, bronze or any of the common metals. Besides this, if it does corrode slightly, the salts formed are harmless, which is more than can be said of any other metal.
4. Weight for weight, it is cheaper than copper and only slightly dearer than nickel alloy.
5. Lightness. "At present," to quote Prof. Richards, "the people of the United States are carrying around probably 2000 tons of minor coins." Aluminum's weight is about one-third of that of copper or nickel; so we could reduce that weight 2000 tons by adopting aluminum. The horseless carriages, which are attracting so much attention now, could be most advantageously built of aluminum, thereby making them not only much lighter, but much stronger. Medical instruments are being made of aluminum. The harmlessness of the metal makes it exceptionally desirable for use in surgery, and when a man has to be braced up he will find aluminum a great comfort. During the coming political campaign many a doughty leader will wish his legs were made of aluminum. Aluminum is made from a clay, which is composed of alumina, ferrous acid, silica, water and titan acid. The transformation of this clay



ALUMINUM DUCKING BOAT.

aluminum ducking boats, as well as a number of rowboats. They found, to their surprise, they were filling a long-felt want, especially in the ducking boat, as this craft was extremely light and non-sinkable.

Price has been the only drawback to the general use of aluminum, but that will soon be such that the rich and poor alike will be able to enjoy the great advantages which aluminum offers. The possibilities of the year 1897 will see aluminum selling at less than 35 cents a pound.

Thus the growth of this wonderful metal has been spreading out in all directions. A few weeks ago an aluminum bicycle was shipped to an eminent politician in England, Mr. Balfour. Here again its beauty and non-tarnishable qualities, together with its lightness, make it most desirable. The possibilities of flying machines and aluminum railway carriages occur to one when one thinks of the gigantic strides the metal has already taken.

A CASE OF ALUMINUM LEG.

Two years ago a friend of mine met with a frightful accident. He was run over by a Brooklyn trolley car. Of the results of this catastrophe I knew nothing when I met him some months later at a ball. He was walking across the room when he suddenly tripped and fell. I rushed to help him and found he had fainted, so to avoid a scene I picked him up and carried him upstairs. I was surprised to find how light he was, but

into a beautiful white metal is accomplished by dissolving alumina into a fused bath composed of the fluorides of aluminum and sodium, and then passing an electric current, by means of carbonaceous anode, through the fused mass. In other words, the pure aluminum made from ore by a chemical process is stirred into a solvent bath of double fluorides of aluminum and sodium, and when this is dissolved an electric current is then sent through this mixture.

(Copyright, 1896, The S. S. McClure Co.)

Another Big Bolter.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.) Here's heavy news for the boy orator. William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, who was something of an orator himself, is among the bolsters in Richmond, Va. This teaches us that oratory is unable to stampede common sense.

Untimely Correction.

(Chicago Tribune.) "Now, Miss Ticklowell," began the youth, "I propose—" "I beg pardon, Mr. Field-James," interrupted the Boston maiden, "but do you mean you 'propose' Perhaps, how-ever," she added hastily, and in some confusion, "I did not anticipate exactly what you were about to say. Pray proceed."

Ian MacLaren calls for America on September 17.

Dr. Talcott & Co.

These Well-known and Reliable Specialists Treat Every Form of Weakness and

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

We neither waste our own or patients' time on cases that we know we cannot cure because

WE NEVER ASK FOR A DOLLAR UNTIL WE CURE YOU.

You can therefore get an honest opinion of your case by calling at our office, without any charge whatever. We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody. We are Specialists for unnatural discharges, secret blood diseases and weaknesses of men and nothing else. Enlarged and Relaxed Veins Cured in One Week. Our Little Book sent securely sealed, free. It contains rules for diet, exercise and sleep for weak men.

Corner Third and Main Streets,

Over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Private side entrance on Third Street

\$5 — PER MONTH — \$5

Medicines Free.

Dr. Shores Cures Catarrh.

Radical Block, First and Broadway.

Consumption

Positively Cured.

Consultation free at the KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

100 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.



MOVED

To our new quarters 314 Wilcox Building, Cor 2nd and Spring Sts. Telephone "Red" 1493

PA. DENTAL CO.

All Medicines at Cut Rates.

BOSWELL & NOYES DRUG CO.,

3rd and Broadway.

"Big Things"

Big things, we say, have been done in Los Angeles before, and they have been done by J. M. Hale Co. but never before have we given the public such values as are represented here.



"The People's Party."

This sale will be a perfect demonstration to the people of Los Angeles and vicinity that this store is the Bargain Center—the store for the people. Protection—yes; we all want it—for our pockets.

Great Midsummer Closing-out Sale.

The Time Has Come for our Annual Closing Out Sale, and if values count for anything this sale will eclipse in magnitude all previous merchandising. We have just completed our annual inventory, our profit and loss account has been adjusted and we have on hand at this time some \$50,000 of new, clean Dry Goods that is at the mercy of "The Price-Cutting Machine."

That is the condition that we are facing and there's no getting around it. We have, therefore, decided to throw this vast amount of seasonable Dry Goods (Silks, Velvets, Black and Colored Dress Stuffs, Hosiery, Domestics, etc.) upon our counters at never-before-heard-of prices; cost not reckoned in this sale, simply dispose of the goods at any price.

Commencing Monday, July 27, and continuing for 30 days, we will offer this vast amount of goods at Auction Prices.

Domestics.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 3 cases Fruit of Loom Bleached Muslin: comments of course are unnecessary; every one knows all about this. We propose to sell you what you want (but not more than one bolt) at 1c per yd. SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 5 ¹ / ₂ c |
| 5 cases of yard wide Bleached Muslin, very good quality and finish, and regular price of which is 4c yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 4c |
| 25 pieces of 80-inch Bleached Sheet, extra good muslin, nice, soft finish, and sold regularly at 15c yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 10c |
| 1 case 4 Bleached Sheet, best grade, nice even cotton and full width, regular price 25c yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 17c |
| Wamsutter, full 36-inch Bleached Muslin, none better in the market, and sells everywhere at 12 1/2c, SALE PRICE..... | 10c |
| 15 dozen extra fine and heavy Bed Spreads, handsome Marcellines patterns, and have been selling at \$1.50, SALE PRICE..... | \$1.00 |

Notions.

| | |
|---|---------|
| When a specialty fills a special need, buy it. Large Cabinet Hair Pins, assorted, each..... | 2c |
| White Elastic, good quality, 1 inch, yard, regular price 10c, SALE PRICE..... | 3c |
| Bone Casing, extra quality, each..... | 5c |
| Curling Irons, the popular size, each..... | 3c |
| Fancy Rubber Hair Pins, extra value, dozen..... | 10c |
| Black Belts, good value at 80c, hand cut buckles, each..... | 25c |
| Windsor Ties, light and dark shades, each..... | 12 1/2c |

Ladies' Vests and Hosiery.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 65 DOZEN VESTS, Jersey ribbed with taped neck and arms, low neck, no sleeves, nice for summer, regular 10c, SALE PRICE..... | 7c |
| 25 dozen Fleece-lined Vests, fine maco cotton, full ribbed, nicely trimmed, all sizes, our 50c garment, SALE PRICE..... | 25c |
| 50 dozen Kitchen Aprons, made of best domestic gingham, hemmed, full length, red, blue, brown and green, SALE PRICE..... | 12 1/2c |
| 50 dozen Ladies' Hose, extra fine quality, Hermsdorf dye, high spliced heel, double soles, never sold for less than 40c, SALE PRICE..... | 25c |
| 25 dozen Ladies' Hose, fast black, light weight, fine gauge and extra superior quality, regular 30c, SALE PRICE..... | 33c |

Silks. Silks.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 2001 yards 21-inch Brocade Taffeta and Dresden Silks in 20 different color combinations, light and dark shades, price before inventory 81 yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 58c |
| 900 yards 21-inch Chameleon three-toned Silks, extra heavy, 15 or more different colors, beautiful designs and superior quality, price before inventory \$1.25 yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 75c |
| 20 pieces Pongee Silks, 18 yards to piece, good quality and fine finish, price before inventory 80c yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 12 1/2c |
| 100 yards in short lengths plain black Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie, in lengths from 7 to 18 yards, extra fine goods, suitable for skirts, price before inventory \$1.50 yd., SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 77c |
| 30 part pieces black Brocade Taffeta 25 inches wide, large and small figures, perfect dye and all pure silk, price before inventory 75c, SALE PRICE..... | 49c |
| Surah Silks must be reduced; you can buy the best now for the price of the cheap grade. See these, all 24 inches wide and pure silk: \$1.50 grade, 80c; \$1.25 grade, 75c; \$1.00 grade, 65c; 75c grade..... | 50c |

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 17 pieces Colored Brocade Mohair, browns, greens, grays, tans, navy and mixed colors, high luster and a very dressy fabric, Price Before Inventory 80c, SALE PRICE..... | 40c |
| 15 pieces Dress Goods in mixed colors, changeable effect, full 38 inches wide, and extra fine quality, big bargains, Price Before Inventory 80c, SALE PRICE..... | 20c |
| 13 pieces 44-inch Colored Dress Goods, all wool, silk and wool, small stripes and mixtures, summer shades and extra fine cloth, Price Before Inventory 75c and 80c, SALE PRICE..... | 48c |
| 83 yards 46-inch black French Serge, positively all wool and a perfect dress fabric, we have a yard and a quarter wide, Price Before Inventory 60c, SALE PRICE..... | 35c |
| 20 pieces Cashmere and Albatross in evening shades, including perles, Nile, tan, rose, lilac, etc., all wool, very wide and extra value, Price Before Inventory 80c and 85c, SALE PRICE..... | 20c |
| 1000 yards plain black Alpaca, in good quality and color, very suitable for wheel wear or bath suit, Price Before Inventory 80c, SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 15c |
| 700 yards Black Brocade Luster, 44 inches wide, in the latest swell designs, very handsome goods, and sold everywhere at \$1 the yard, Price Before Inventory 85c, SALE PRICE..... | 48c |
| 20 pieces of 46-inch black Brocade Mohair, in a variety of pretty patterns and famous as a "dust shedder," Price Before Inventory \$1; SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 58c |

Sheets, Pillow Cases Ready Made.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Made from good quality Sheet, extra well made, are torn and ironed by hand, and are cheaper than you could purchase the goods, besides saving the labor of making. 100 dozen Sheets, size 90x90, torn and ironed by hand, good muslin, each..... | 50c |
| 95 dozen Sheets, size 90x90, torn and ironed by hand, extra good muslin, worth 75c each, SALE PRICE..... | 55c |
| 75 dozen Sheets, size 81x90, torn and ironed by hand, standard muslin, 4-inch hem, extra value, SALE PRICE..... | 45c |
| 80 dozen Pillow Cases, medium size, Worth 18c each, SALE PRICE..... | \$1.25 |

Linens.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 7 pieces of 60-inch oil-boiled Turkey Red TABLE DAMASK; very pretty designs and absolutely fast colors; regular price, 85c; SALE PRICE..... | 20c |
| 5 pieces TABLE DAMASK, half-bleached, extra finish, pure linen and an extra fine quality; regular price was 80c; SALE PRICE..... | 40c |
| 70 DOZEN NAPKINS, fine damask, pure linen; extra good value and size; worth regularly \$1 a doz; SALE PRICE..... | 75c |
| 60 dozen Napkins of superior quality, fine Irish Linen, 24x34, very pretty designs and good value at \$1.75, SALE PRICE..... | \$1.25 |
| 150 pieces Crash, pure linen, half bleached, very wide and sold regularly at 10c the yard..... | 6c |
| 200 pieces Kitchen Crash, is 18 inches wide, nice soft twill and just the thing for kitchen towels, regular 5c grade, SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 3 1/2c |

Linings.

| | |
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| Selesias, a good quality lining, full 36 inches wide, very suitable for Skirt lining, regular 10c quality; SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 7c |
| Fibre Chambray, 70 inches wide, fine quality, wears well and is the regular 15c quality; SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 7c |
| Percaleine, fancy watered, 36 inches wide, very soft and fine quality, regular 10c quality; SALE PRICE, yd. only..... | 20c |
| Surah Waist Lining, 36 inches wide, good weight and very firm, silk finish, best lining made, regular 30c quality; SALE PRICE..... | 25c |
| Cotton Canvas, 36 inches wide, good quality, the best Skirt stiffening, regular price 15c; SALE PRICE..... | 10c |

Corsets, Waists, etc.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 10 dozen Corsets, ventilating and summer Corset in white only, long lengths, made of superior netting, finished with Coutel stripping and girdle, all sizes, regular price 50c; SALE PRICE..... | 40c |
| Corsets, Nancy Hanks, an elegantly patterned Corset, made of fine Corset Jeans, striped with satin, silk embroidered edge and very pretty shape, all sizes, good 50c Corset; SALE PRICE..... | 35c |
| Corsets, Schilling's 67c, made of heavy coutel, two steels over hips, two tapes on under side, fully trimmed with lace and an elegant Corset, has been selling at \$1, sizes broken; SALE PRICE..... | 50c |
| Ladies' Wrappers, a sample line, made with large Bishop sleeves, full back and ruffle over shoulders; SALE PRICE..... | 75c to \$1.25 |
| Ladies' Waists, must be closed out, all our fine Waists with detachable collars, in lawn and percale, handsome patterns, nicely and stylishly made, were \$1.50 and \$1.75; SALE PRICE, each..... | \$1.00 |

LOVE FOR THE RUSTICS.

BAB HAS SOMETHING MORE TO SAY ABOUT THEIR AMIABILITY.

To Laugh All One's Life—Woman's Criticism on What Men Should Wear—Miss Anne's Flower Beds, Patriotism and Firecrackers, Spending the Fourth in "Tosown."

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)

NEW YORK, July 26.—We have concluded to stay here until we get tired. The average watering place is the same year in and year out, and village life certainly has a much more interesting side than any other that presents itself just now. Our circle, however, has been added to by the arrival of the Faulquier girls. These two sisters are always spoken of as "girls," though each of them is well over fifty. They always refer to themselves as "two ladies," and would be highly indignant if anybody called them women; for my own part, as everything feminine seems to think it is glorious to call itself a woman, I am beginning to be disgusted with the name. Of the two, Miss Betty is the elder. Miss Anne, the younger, is naturally ruder by heart if not by habit, and she is still seventeen and lacking in all knowledge of the world. They are, however, fascinating, and it pleases me to see that they are so full of joy. They are interested in everything, and that keeps them young. They laugh as merrily when a witty man or a clever boy, and funny happens, as do girls of 15, and TO BE ABLE TO LAUGH ALL ONE'S LIFE

means that one is youthful all one's life. Miss Betty talks and Miss Anne questions her. It may be said, if Miss Anne were not so gentle and sweet that she is the hot water and Miss Betty is the tea leaves, and the combination brings forth something that is next door to nectar. We choose a shady corner, and all sit there working as busily as we know how, or loafing as lazily as we possibly can. And the sun shines and the heat heats, and it comes on the rich and the poor alike, as far as the writhing collar goes, but it is the poor have the advantage over the rich, inasmuch, especially in the country, as the poor man lays aside his collar entirely and joys in a bare, if a sweaty neck. I have the utmost contempt for a man who tucks a handkerchief in his collar, in bib fashion. He has the air of an overgrown boy, and gains no comfort whatever. Well, when we are civilized we will try and SUIT OUR CLOTHES TO OUR CLIMATE

and men will wear, during the daytime, the softest of shirts, with rather low necks and turned-down collars. Miss Anne, finding that her sister is deep in her book, has been telling me about her flower garden. She is greatly interested in it and rather excited over it. For years she has had what she calls a "Shakespeare border." That is to say, she has gathered in it all the shrubs, flowers and trees that are mentioned in the works of Shakespeare. Then she has another flower bed which she calls "the sentimental bed." In this every flower has been planted by some

one of whom she is fond. Her indignation about her flower garden is due to the fact that somebody who wrote for one of the papers visited her pretty home, heard her wonderful flower beds described, and had the quotations belonging to the Shakespeare bed read to him, and then went away and gave the credit of this wonderful flower garden to some titled woman in England! Miss Anne is orthodox. She doesn't wish her name to appear in the newspapers. She thinks that a woman's name should only appear when she is born, when she is married and when she dies, and that this is three times too often; but still, if any part of the history of her life must come out, she thinks credit should be given where credit is due. Dear Miss Anne is perfectly right, but she doesn't know

THE WAY OF THE AVERAGE RE-PORTER.

Miss Betty listens to her sister, and then tells me confidently that she has never seen her so angry since she was addressed by a young minister as "Miss Anna." The idea of taking her beautiful name to America! Instead, she says, Miss Betty forgot this and discussed about her visit to the city. For some unknown reason she elected to go on the 24 of July. She thought that, in the large town, she would see the proper respect shown to the day that celebrates the bringing of independence into America. Instead, she simply heard a lot of noise, and was frightfully warm; her petticoats caught fire, and the Fourth of July is now a horrible memory to her. For my own part, I thought with her, that the annual outburst of patriotism which displays itself in the most abominable Chinese offerings known as firecrackers was a fraud.

Agreeing with me, Miss Betty said: "Why, the very word independence is nonsense. Who is independent? Every blessed mother's son or daughter of us is dependent on somebody for love, consideration or ducaats—very frequently ducaats. Personally I regard the name of the man who is at the head of some money-making scheme or is filling his pockets by being a politician; he is, consequently, patriotic and much approved by all the other fools who do his work, and all the other knaves who, like him, are making a living out of the country. I do believe in loyalty. Of course, there have been loyal men in America. Gen. Washington was one. Gen. Lee was another. Gen. McClellan was another, and Gen. Stonewall Jackson was another. These are the few exceptions that go to prove the rule, that, as a nation, while we are rich in politicians, we are very poor in patriots."

Just then Miss Betty was interrupted by a peculiar sound, which was traced to Miss Anne, and it was discovered that she was crying her heart out over the woes of her favorite heroine—Amelia, in "Vanity Fair." Is it not beautiful to think that book was written? Unlike Miss Anne, Amelia is not my favorite, but still I am proud that some one who spoke the same language that I do wrote a book that will make people forget their own sufferings, even though they take up the woes of others when reading it. Miss Betty ad-

vised Miss Anne to keep quiet and not make a goose of herself. Then she began to talk about tears.

TEARS AS A WOMAN'S WEAPON. Tears, she said, properly managed, are without any doubt the finest weapon in the womanly armory. It is only when one gets very red in the face, and when one's eyes swell, that they are not to be indulged in, but even then the skillful use of the handkerchief will make a slight practice possible. Weeping is the sharpest point of the gentler sex. It is very direct, and seldom falls in its aim. A woman should be permitted to cry for anything, from a moon to a millionaire, and her chances for getting either will be greatly increased by the proper introduction of tears. Shakespeare knew the value of tears, so did Byron, so did Shelley, so did Tom Moore, and so did this later poet, Tennyson, of whom many people speak well, though for my part I prefer more manly writers. As I said before, a woman must manage her tears properly. There are times and seasons when tears are really of no earthly use, being simply a waste of ammunition. But properly directed, tears will nine times out of ten, transport to the feminine feet either the special moon or the special millionaire that is longed for. People talk, my dear, about the world being the same old world, and the same old emotions governing it, and everything of that kind, but there are cycles of emotion just as certainly as there are tides and changes of the moon, of fashions and of politics. Where are Romeo and Juliet of Verona nowadays? Where would you find an army of people fighting another army of people for a woman as men did years ago for Helen. Where would you find

A WHOLE CITY AT THE FEET OF ONE WOMAN, as very often happened years ago in Athens, or in Rome? I do most positively believe that if Romeo and Juliet and all the rest of them were living nowadays, that Juliet would marry Paris and carry on a flirtation, after marriage, with Romeo. She would lunch with him at the fashionable restaurant, she would drive out with him in his hansom, and make him send her bouquets of flowers every day; she would name her first baby after him, and the chances are her husband would grow fond of him, and talk about the time when there used to be some feeble fellow, but that was his nonsense, and my wife and Romey and I are the most devoted friends possible. He would call him Romey, I am certain! It is the fashion of the day to take all dignity out of names. Think of my beautiful name of "Elizabeth" being boiled down to "Betty." Though, really, but that was his nonsense, and my wife and Romey and I are the most devoted friends possible. He would call him Romey, I am certain! It is the fashion of the day to take all dignity out of names. Think of my beautiful name of "Elizabeth" being boiled down to "Betty."

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average woman in society today. Then, if Cleopatra were like this, it is fair to conclude that Antony and Julius Caesar could not have been such to her. As history runs them, but really very nice sort of fellows, who were their hair short and went in for athletics. Perhaps they took them a little differently from the way men do nowadays. Whenever they wanted to get into a good, healthy glow, they did not punch away with gloves, or practice on the horizontal bar, but called their servants and went out and killed a few people. I wish this were the mode nowadays. Of course, it would not be very agreeable having to kill people, but so many people could be spared.

We are told there were street-cars and telegraph wires, telephones and messenger boys in the days of Cleopatra. Fancy Cleopatra receiving a telegram from Antony, saying he would come for her to dine with him at 7:30. In those days the telegraph companies probably managed just as they do now. So she would receive her message at 7:10, although it was started at 5, and she would have just twenty minutes in which to rush around and dress herself before her noble lord arrived. Then Antony would hunt up the girl that took the message, and the boy that delivered it, and kill them both. Nowadays, he would not have the very proper privilege. He could only write a letter of complaint to the company, and the company, with its usual appreciation of the rights of the individual, would take no notice of it. And still, we are in the Egyptian ballet.

BETTY SEES A BALLET. I am all the more certain of it, because when I was in the city I was taken by one of my nephews to see a ballet. The women in that ballet certainly belonged to the Egyptian period—probably to the ballet of Cleopatra. Some were so scrawny that it seemed pitiful to take them out of their graves and make them dance; others were so fat that one regretted that their bandages had been upon them, and their mummies let loose. They were not fat in a pretty way; they were fat in a lumpy way, and in a ballet, at least, that is what I have always thought, the fat should be evenly distributed. Of course, my dear, I am only one girl giving my opinion of how things seemed to me in the city, and I may be wrong, but I doubt it.

I was just going to ask Miss Anne what she thought of the ballet when her sister put her hand on my arm and told me not to mention it to her. She considers Miss Anne too young to look at such things. Miss Betty, herself, is thoroughly up to date, although she does not approve of the particular date; but the eyes of her sister never rest upon anything that is not quite proper. I wonder what is quite proper in this world, just as soon as you want to enjoy yourself, somebody decides that this special mode of enjoyment is not right. Just as soon as an interesting book comes out, a critic decides that

IT WOULD CAUSE A BLUSH TO COME upon the face of the young person. Certainly the young person in America needs to be kept guarded. Taken as a type she is not given to blushing. She is self-satisfied. She believes that she knows enough to set the world on fire

if she used her knowledge, and she is perfectly ready at any time to give the people, who know more of life and more of books and more of people, than she ever dreamed of, her opinion of everything and everybody. The advanced girl is not agreeable. She is a failure as a sweetheart, she is fire-some as a companion, and she is a fraud as a woman. The best thing for her to do would be to become a bicyclist and give her time exclusively to the study of the wheel and its possibilities. Then she will act as did the beggar who was put on horseback and no one will regret her disappearance. I say no one; really I cannot vouch for all the world, though I can vouch for the emotion that would be experienced by

Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.) Prof. W. H. Peck, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his cure, free to any sufferer who may send their postal note and express address. We advise any suffering from this disease to write to W. H. PECK, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

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Testimonial. LOS ANGELES, June 28, 1924. This is to certify that I suffered with rheumatism in my limbs for nearly 8 years; I also had stomach trouble, liver and kidney complaint, of which I had suffered for years. I was so bad I could not walk. I tried all the physicians but got no relief. Finally I felt and broke one of my fingers, and was told to go to Dr. Hong Sol, who set my finger and told me of my other trouble, and that I could be cured. I commenced treatment at once and in three weeks I was able to go to work, which I had not done in eight years. Am now sound and well, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Hong Sol of No. 334 S. Broadway, to the sick. F. G. BRADLEY, 128 Kern St., City.

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Wash Fabrics,
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Seersuckers. Shirred Effects 27-inches wide, the finest grade, in a pretty line of colorings and styles, worth regular 12½c; special price, 7½c yard.

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Dimities 28-in. wide, a fine close weave, with raised Cord in a handsome line of colorings and styles, worth regular 12½c, special price, 7½c yard.

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Percales 32x36 inches wide, fast colors, a heavy fabric and a large variety to choose from; worth regular 12½c, special price, 8½c yard.

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Fine Printed Organdies 91 inches wide, a fine sheer material in dainty colorings and pretty designs, worth regular 25c; special price 12½c yd.

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Turkish Bath Towels, size 19x28 inches, fast edges, well made and heavy, worth regular 12½c; special price, 8½c each.

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Turkish Bath Towels, 21x48 inches a heavy fabric, soft and very absorbing, worth regular 20c; special price, 12½c each.

At 5c Yard.

One yard wide Sheeting in both bleached and unbleached, an extra heavy grade, worth regular 7c; special price, 5c yard.

At 16c Yard.

8-4 Bleached Sheeting, "our celebrated XXX brand," equal to the "Utica Mills" in weight and finish, worth regular 18c; special price, 16c yard.

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At 35c.

75 dozen Shirt Waists in pinks, blues and black and white checks, stripes and small figures, sizes 32 to 42, good value at 65c; this line will be placed on sale Monday at, 35c each.

Children's Dresses in pink and blue Dimity, ruffles, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, ages 1 to 5 years, regular price \$1.50 each; closing out this line at, 75c each.

Separate Skirts.

At \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50, we show a complete stock of black figured Mohair Skirts, lined with rustle percale, well finished in every respect. Each line a special bargain.

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Drink no more. The Keeley Treatment does murder drink. To the drunkard it is like the harbor after stormy seas. The Keeley Treatment is the balm of hurt minds. It is the sleep that closes Sor-row's eye.

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Primitive Modes of Life and Locomotion—Rich Old Haciendas—Luxuriant Vegetation and Varied Crops—Manner of Living—Boating and Horse-back Riding—Houses of the Rich and the Poor—A Coffee Plantation in Active Operation.

(Translated for The Times from Private Letters.)

Following are extracts from private letters written from Mexico by Mr. J. H. Rosenberg of this city to his wife.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 8, 1896.
Dear —: Early tomorrow morning I set out for my trip to the South of Mexico. The train starts at 6 o'clock. I have found some traveling companions, two gentlemen that are going in the same direction. One of them is a land surveyor. When I return, I shall know whether I purchase land or not. We have made our bargain, provided we like the land.

SWEETERING IN VERA CRUZ.
VERA CRUZ, June 10, 1896.
Here I am in Vera Cruz; we arrived at 7 o'clock last night. We had quite a pleasant trip. Until noon the country appeared the same, either good or bad; I could not see any great difference. Century plants, corn and barley were about all that could be seen. At one of the stations we had an excellent

black molasses. Nobody drinks his cup in the restaurant; they all sit at a little table in the street. I have never seen in old German cities the arches before the business houses, so that the upper store reaches the street. There is almost none, and what they have is awfully dear. I bought a straw hat for 43 cents, as mine does not protect me enough against the sun. That was the only walk I took in Vera Cruz. It being too hot, and the open gutters exhalant an exceedingly bad odor. The hotel, too, is dirty. An ancient piano from Rohndorf & Co. stands in the hall. I tried the tone; it sounded as if one struck upon an old wire. The park place in front of the hotel is beautiful, that is, when you look from your window upon the magnificent green trees; within the park it is too hot; no breath of air. There is also a beautiful church in this square; its steeple is almost covered with some kind of black birds as large as crows. They are very tame; people are fined for shooting them, as they make themselves very useful in nature's household by eating all that is going to decay. I can see from here the glittering waters of the gulf; in one hour I shall be in the steamer.

On the Gulf.

COATZACOALCAS, June 17, 1896.
I have now returned to the Gulf of Mexico. We arrived here at 6 o'clock last night. This morning the steamer that had brought us here was to return to Vera Cruz. We were up in time, yet the storm at the bar of the harbor being too strong this morning the steamer cannot leave. There are only twelve to fourteen feet of water over the bar and the steamer goes nine and a half feet under water; that is not enough. It is possible that we start in an hour, but I am in a civilized town again. I do not care if it lasts a day longer. Before I leave here, I will make you a description of my travels on land and on water.

As I mentioned before, we left Vera Cruz on the 10th of June. Our steamer was a freight ship, but we were nine passengers. The captain was very amiable; he had a tent fixed for us on deck, it being too hot below. At 10 o'clock the next morning we arrived in Coatzacoalcas, a town of fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants, and the coffee plantations of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The land near the coast is low, and the road has been built with many hindrances. The Coatzacoalcas River is a large stream and inundates vast tracts of the country during the rainy season. The country is covered all over with woods. Fifteen years ago they began to cut the railroad, but had to give it up again, as the tractors failed, and the swindlers stole

dian canoe, made of the hollow trunk of a tree. For rowing, or rather pushing it forward, the Indian used poles instead of oars. It seemed strange to me that I should in such a craft cross a large river between 5 o'clock in the morning and noon.

Sharp to the hour of 5 o'clock our voyage began. We were to visit Dos Rios, a large and new coffee plantation of a Kansas City real estate company. The surveyor steered the canoe, and I acknowledge it did him credit; he was a good pilot. It is not so easy to bring the canoe through the whirlpools, where a false movement might prove dangerous. We three occupied a third of the boat; the rest was reserved for the Indian, who needed some space for running up and down while pushing the boat with his pole. The weather was fine; the ride down the river magnificent. As we entered the principal river there was water enough so that the Indian could row also. Thus we gained room to stretch ourselves at full length in the bottom of the canoe, which was a very comfortable change for us. There were abundant fish in the water, also a great many ducks. The banks of the river were covered with thick woods; on the high places there were Indian huts scattered here and there. First we met a large canoe, in which a peddler visited the houses near the river, selling his goods to the Indians. Then another large canoe appeared, which went for goods to the station, intended for the same farm we went to see—Dos Rios.

The Hacienda of Dos Rios.
At 11:30 o'clock the first sign of civilization appeared. On the high bank right near the river stood a beautiful white house. This house belongs to the estate of Dos Rios. The owner, Mr. Moore, has lived there for two years. He had been leave Iowa on account of bad health, and said that here he had never been sick one day. He had a

brilliant green foliage characteristic to the coffee plant. Yet this good soil continued a short while only, then the ground became stony again. It was used for raising cattle or the outlying smaller fields. It became warmer and warmer, so that one perspired, yet I felt comparatively lighter than on the mountain top. In Vera Cruz, however, it became disagreeably hot; it was exceedingly close and sultry there. It is the hottest and unhealthy city in all Mexico. The city smelt last night as if one stood near a pool of foul water. It is also now the worst season. As there were three of us, we got one

This week they began with the port. The government has given out large contracts, in order to say the least, we could not see much of it yesterday. It was raining too hard. When the rain stopped we went out, but got very wet from the leaves, as the ground is covered with woods. The food is quite good here. Soup, fried eggs and beans are the best. On there is no bread; instead of it we have to eat tortillas.

Near His Ranch.
LA PUERTA, June 12, 1896.
I write this letter in the Palm House. An Indian woman sits with me at the same table smoking cigars. We arrived here yesterday at noon; in a few minutes we eat our dinner, and then we start. This station is situated right near the land and is good to buy. We could not see much of it yesterday. It was raining too hard. When the rain stopped we went out, but got very wet from the leaves, as the ground is covered with woods. The food is quite good here. Soup, fried eggs and beans are the best. On there is no bread; instead of it we have to eat tortillas.

Our house consists of four divisions, the porch, which is like a large room without walls; a store, where you may get a little of everything but never anything you just need most; a dining-room and a large room divided into two bedrooms, one of which we got. Every one of us had a cot spread with a clean sheet and our own blankets. I slept like a prince in my cot.

Hotel Horrors.
The hotel here is horribly arranged. All the rooms are upstairs; below are only stores. We have two meals a day: one at 11 o'clock, the other at 6 p.m. Who wants coffee in the morning has to go to the restaurant. There is good coffee, black and almost as thick as

examine the land. It seems to be very good, but as it is twelve miles long, I have, of course, only seen a small portion of it. Setting aside a few mosquitoes, the hardships of the journey are little or nothing. Tomorrow we shall be on horseback again, so that my legs will be a little stiff; but that is nothing in San La Cruz, the name of the station we had trouble to get under shelter. Through our engineer we found at last a sleeping place in the bridge-keeper's station-house. A Spaniard who kept a little store in a shanty gave us some supper, but that was bad enough. This outdoor life made us all very hungry, and after our bad supper the wicked Spaniard told us that he could give us no breakfast if we left as early as 5 o'clock. These were fine prospects, for we intended a ride on the river.

On Sunday morning we got up at 4 o'clock, and my morning prayer was: "O, good Lord, give us a large breakfast, and, if possible, pancakes with maple syrup." My traveling companions laughed and swore at the Spaniard. But my prayers were heard, although not literally. We were scarcely dressed when the Indian whose boat we had hired arrived to announce that his wife had breakfast ready for us, provided we wanted something to eat.

First breakfast in an Indian hut! There were no knives and forks, but there were scrambled eggs, roast pork, black coffee, and—oh, wonder—real bread! I went for my fork, but the surveyor advised me to make use of my five fingers, and with a piece of bread held myself to the eggs, and I did not need to be pressed for it.

Canoing.
We had to leave our baggage here, as we were only allowed our water-proofs, a blanket, some underwear, a tin of condensed milk, and a small sack packed in a coarse coffee-sack formed our seat in the canoe, in which we were to cross the river. It was a genuine In-

dian canoe, made of the hollow trunk of a tree. For rowing, or rather pushing it forward, the Indian used poles instead of oars. It seemed strange to me that I should in such a craft cross a large river between 5 o'clock in the morning and noon.

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examine the land. It seems to be very good, but as it is twelve miles long, I have, of course, only seen a small portion of it. Setting aside a few mosquitoes, the hardships of the journey are little or nothing. Tomorrow we shall be on horseback again, so that my legs will be a little stiff; but that is nothing in San La Cruz, the name of the station we had trouble to get under shelter. Through our engineer we found at last a sleeping place in the bridge-keeper's station-house. A Spaniard who kept a little store in a shanty gave us some supper, but that was bad enough. This outdoor life made us all very hungry, and after our bad supper the wicked Spaniard told us that he could give us no breakfast if we left as early as 5 o'clock. These were fine prospects, for we intended a ride on the river.

boatman away alone, as there was a road from Moore's estate to Dos Rios. I took my waterproof with me; the others left theirs in the canoe. The road through the woods was beautiful. The soil is abundantly watered by little brooks, across which every time a felled tree formed a bridge. The trees, the undergrowth, the soil were exactly the same as I had observed in the other land.

Rich Fruit Growths.
A good shower of rain soaked the clothing of my traveling companions, yet that did not prevent us from continuing our observations, especially when we passed the nursery of the plantation where hundreds and thousands of little coffee plants of all sizes grew in beds and enjoyed the rain. There were several houses like that of Moore on the plantation; three gentlemen managed the whole. The reception was kind; they immediately took us into a large room where we were provided with dry underwear, as our boat had not arrived yet; then a good drop of brandy, and they showed us the surroundings. Oranges and limes grow there wild; sugar-cane as thick as my arm; corn, rice, pineapple, sweet as honey, and large as a small-sized pumpkin. Two kinds of bananas are growing there, a large one which they eat fried in lard, and a smaller one. They have coconut trees and rubber trees. The rubber tree grows wild, but it is rarely found, as the Indians have been using it for years already so that there are hardly any left. Mahogany is also seldom found, but there are many stumps of those trees. I observed the same on our land. An Indian gave us two large pieces of sugar-cane, and somebody stole them in San La Cruz.

In the evening and during the night it rained heavily. People get up early in the morning, and the morning came sleep at 4:30. After an excellent breakfast the manager showed us the coffee plantation in the woods. Only the un-

lunch to the boatman, and a box with sardines to the Indian woman. We did honor to the meal. The old Saxon, and the knight Richard the Sluggard could not have fared better; and with all that our fine toilet. After supper we sat chatting near the fire almost an hour, and then we retired to our apartments. I cannot say that I slept very soundly. The bench was a little hard; with all that, the thousands of firebugs, the croaking of the frogs in the woods! Yet we felt warm and comfortable in our blankets, and if one side was stiff we turned over upon the other. I also dreamed that I was still in the canoe, and that this old box was going to upset; but I awoke at the right time, or else I might have rolled down from my wooden bench.

In the morning we got our breakfast and then said good-bye to these good Indians.

Joy.
Rain again, until at last we arrived at the railroad bridge of San La Cruz at 10 o'clock. There the joy was great at our arrival. We ate our dinner and then took the train to Coatzacoalcas.

The first person we met there was the captain of the steamer with whom we had made the first trip. He told us that the steamer would leave at 6 o'clock the next morning. We were glad of it; but when the morning came the gulf was so rough that the captain did not dare pass the sand-bar of the harbor, and thus we were obliged to stay another day in Coatzacoalcas. This town is very lively; many Americans are employed as railroad officials; the Transatlantic Cable Company has also a station there. Besides a few old walls that belong to an ancient fort, there are no ruins there. This fort was built at the time when Cortez conquered the land. We also saw a piece of an old cannon half buried in the ground. In the harbor lay a large steamer, which is used to make the entrance deeper. The railroad is leased to an English company for fifty years, and the Mexican government has guaranteed a monthly payment of \$100,000 for the improvement of the harbor there and on the Pacific side. The work has already begun in both places. That is, a harbor, a most important road for the international commerce. This road will also be of great value to California; for many years may pass yet before the canal of Venezuela will be finished. But a good hotel is wanted in Coatzacoalcas; you have no idea what number of strangers arrive there. While we were in the country another steamer had departed, which took with it 150 passengers, who had arrived from the Pacific Coast in a special train.

On the second morning we started at last. The sea was still rough, and as we had hardly any ballast, our ship rolled fearfully, and could make only slow speed, as the amount of the rolling was not deep enough in the water.

In Alvarado.
In the evening we arrived at Alvarado. It was quite dark when we disembarked in a boat. Two boys took our satchels and escorted us to the hotel. The hotel-keeper or clerk was not quite sure whether we should keep our room; at last he said there was no room; he was drunk. Fortunately we still had our boys, and they took us to another hotel. From out of the kitchen they called to us what we wanted, and then told our boys to take us upstairs to the corner room. We got a nice room near the river. But even at the hotel we could not get anything to eat, and we were hungry, for in the steamer they had given us no supper. Thus the boys had to take us again to a restaurant. In the second one we found at last some meat, two eggs and some coffee. But it was high time, for we had a mile to swear at this nest in all the languages we knew.

In olden times Alvarado was a nice little town; now it is only a pile of ruins, and dirty is a mild adjective in regard to it. There are no Americans in the place, and that is a very bad sign for a Mexican town.

The Alvarado River is thirty-two feet deep; a few miles up there is another town, Fiacatapan, which is more lively; our steamer went there on the next morning.

The hotel where we passed the night in Alvarado was called "Que se Vengan Bien." (Where one lives well). Well, I have lived a little better in some other places. On the next day we went to Vera Cruz, and from there to the capital, the City of Mexico.

J. H. R.

NEWSBOY BREAKS THE RECORD.

Five Hundred Miles in Twenty-Two Hours and Thirty Minutes.
(Chicago Chronicle.) One of the proudest pigeon fanciers in the West at the present time is E. Casserie, the owner of the blue-checked cock. Newsboy the first bird to reach its loft in the match race Saturday from Holly Springs. The flight of 500 miles was made in twenty-two hours and thirty minutes, which at the time of arrival,

was the best authenticated time for the distance. Twelve minutes later another one of Casserie's birds, racing in a club fly, beat the time by eighteen minutes, number one of the blue check. The story is not to be found in the reminiscences which he published very shortly before his death. It was a case of murder, and client and counsel were closeted together.

"Smith," said the barrister, of course I know you didn't murder the man, but as a matter of fact did you do it with the butt end of a revolver or with a stick?"

"Sir," said Smith, "I swear I am innocent."

"I know that perfectly well, but you must tell me. For if you did it with the revolver I shall say to the prosecutor, 'Produce the stick' and if you did it with the stick I shall say, 'Produce the revolver'!"

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The client paused and scratched his head meditatively. "It was the butt end of the revolver, sir."

"That's right," said the counsel, "I think I can get you off now."



A COFFEE PLANTATION.



HACIENDA OF PEOTILLAS.

brilliant green foliage characteristic to the coffee plant. Yet this good soil continued a short while only, then the ground became stony again. It was used for raising cattle or the outlying smaller fields. It became warmer and warmer, so that one perspired, yet I felt comparatively lighter than on the mountain top. In Vera Cruz, however, it became disagreeably hot; it was exceedingly close and sultry there. It is the hottest and unhealthy city in all Mexico. The city smelt last night as if one stood near a pool of foul water. It is also now the worst season. As there were three of us, we got one

This week they began with the port. The government has given out large contracts, in order to say the least, we could not see much of it yesterday. It was raining too hard. When the rain stopped we went out, but got very wet from the leaves, as the ground is covered with woods. The food is quite good here. Soup, fried eggs and beans are the best. On there is no bread; instead of it we have to eat tortillas.

Near His Ranch.
LA PUERTA, June 12, 1896.
I write this letter in the Palm House. An Indian woman sits with me at the same table smoking cigars. We arrived here yesterday at noon; in a few minutes we eat our dinner, and then we start. This station is situated right near the land and is good to buy. We could not see much of it yesterday. It was raining too hard. When the rain stopped we went out, but got very wet from the leaves, as the ground is covered with woods. The food is quite good here. Soup, fried eggs and beans are the best. On there is no bread; instead of it we have to eat tortillas.

Our house consists of four divisions, the porch, which is like a large room without walls; a store, where you may get a little of everything but never anything you just need most; a dining-room and a large room divided into two bedrooms, one of which we got. Every one of us had a cot spread with a clean sheet and our own blankets. I slept like a prince in my cot.

Hotel Horrors.
The hotel here is horribly arranged. All the rooms are upstairs; below are only stores. We have two meals a day: one at 11 o'clock, the other at 6 p.m. Who wants coffee in the morning has to go to the restaurant. There is good coffee, black and almost as thick as

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THE BIGGEST CYANIDE MILL.

FRANK G. CARPENTER DESCRIBES THE WONDERS OF THE NEW PROCESS OF GOLD REDUCTION.

How They Are Revolutionizing the Gold Product—The Enormous Output of the World and the Great Increase of 1895—Something About the South African Mines and About Some Comparatively Unknown Gold Regions of the United States.

How Gold Ore Looks and How the Cyanide Process Sucks It Out of the Broken Rock and Cobble Stones—Tons of Costly Dust and Great Tanks of Golden Mush—What Cyanide of Potassium Is and How It Is Used in Extracting Gold from Rock.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DENVER, July 22, 1896.—I begin with this letter a series describing the revolution which is going on in the mining regions of the West. During the past three months I have traveled several thousand miles in the Rocky Mountains. They are alive with prospectors. It is estimated that 2000 men are climbing about the hills and cañons of California, Arizona and Nevada. There are hundreds of prospectors going carefully over the old mining regions of Colorado, and in Utah is now being developed a new gold region, which Salt Lake City men claim will produce more than enough to pay off the national debt. The gold now being mined at Cripple Creek is enormous in quantity, and there are other camps in Colorado which are turning out fortunes in gold-bearing rock. The new processes of gold reduction have changed almost entirely the character of gold mining, and within the next few years the whole world will be reprospected for gold.

GOLD EVERYWHERE. It is hard to realize that gold is one of the most common of all the metals, but this is the fact. Gold is to be found in nearly every part of the earth, but hitherto the cost of reduction has been

and abandoned. It was then sold. The buyers worked it, and gave it up as a failure. Then a man named Davis, who understood the peculiar ores of the Golden Fleece, took an option on the property for \$15,000. He applied new processes to the reduction of his ores, and his first carload netted him the amount of the bond. On the strength of that carload he was offered such a price for the property that he could have sold out and made \$75,000 on the deal. He went on mining, and soon struck a big vein. This mine has now 600,000 shares, and I am told that it has already paid about \$500,000 in dividends.

The reduction of the low-grade ores will alone revolutionize the gold product of the world. The increase is already enormous. The South African mines are to a large extent low-grade. They produced \$40,000,000 worth of gold last year, and \$10,000,000 worth of this would have been lost had it not been for the new processes of getting out gold by the use of cyanide of potassium. These mines were opened first in 1887. Up to the first of last January they had produced about \$150,000,000 worth of gold, and Hamilton Smith, the great English mining engineer, estimates that there is more than a billion and a half dollars' worth of gold in the already known fields of South Africa yet to be mined. The Australian

getting gold out of the rock by electricity.

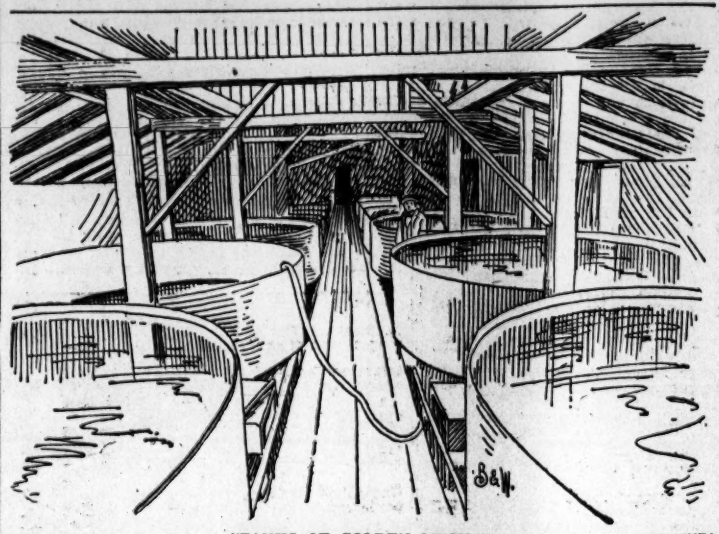
WHAT CYANIDE IS. The most important process, however, is the extraction of the gold by means of cyanide of potassium. Cyanide of potassium is a chemical which looks for all the world like alum. It now costs from 20 to 50 cents a pound. It is made of the hoofs, horns and refuse of cattle, and it is deadly poison. It has, however, a wonderful affinity for gold, and when mixed with water and applied to the ore in a certain way it will suck all of the gold out of the rock. This process of extraction was invented by two Scotchmen, and the first mill was put up in Australia in 1830. Then one was put up in South Africa and in 1882 the first cyanide mill of the United States was erected in Boulder county, Colorado. There are now more than fifty cyanide plants in South Africa. There are twenty-four in Australia, and something like twenty in different parts of the United States, with a number of others going up all over the world.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CYANIDE MILL.

The biggest and most perfect of all so far erected is that of the Metallic Reduction Works near Florence, which I visited the other day. Into this mill are poured carloads of what look like cobblestones, railroad ballast or broken granite, and out of it every month as a result comes a brick of solid gold, worth \$40,000. New works are now being added, and by the time this letter is published it will be four times as large as it is now. It will then be able to reduce 400 tons of gold ore a day, and, supposing the rock to have only

drive your carriage through it without thinking.

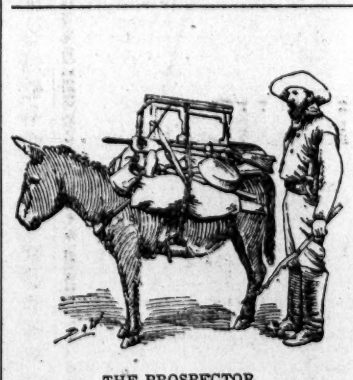
GOLDEN MUSH. The dust is now ready for its cyanide bath. It is loaded into cars and wheeled into what might be called the bathroom. This is an immense room, filled with circular tanks made of steel. Each tank is about thirty feet in diameter, and as high as your waist. Each will hold 100 tons of this powdered dust. The cars run along a little railroad, which leads from one tank to another and from which the dust is dumped into the tanks. Then the cyanide solution is introduced by means of pipes. The solution is a fluid as clear as crystal. It looks like water, but it is water containing the poisonous cyanide of potassium. It takes about one pound of cyanide to get the gold out of each ton of ore, and as the stuff runs through the dust the mixture looks for all the world like brown mush. It is mush, but it is much mixed with gold. Now, by the affinity which the cyanide of potassium has for gold, as the solution runs through the sandy dust, the gold leaves the earth and melts and assumes the form of a liquid and becomes a part of the solution. It is just as though you had a lot of salt or sugar mixed with dirt. If you should put water on the dirt the salt and sugar would be dissolved, and go into the water. Well, that is the way the gold does with this mixture of cyanide of potassium and water. It takes some time, however, for the solution to soak all of the dust, and it is left for several days upon it. At the end of this time the



"TANKS OF GOLDEN MUSH."

one-half ounce of gold to the ton, its output will be at the rate of \$6000 per day, or about \$2,000,000 worth of gold per year. The works are situated on the edge of the Rocky Mountains within two miles of the town of Florence. They look much like an immense wheat elevator or rudely built big Pennsylvania barns, but they contain the finest machinery of their kind in the world. They suck 97 per cent. of the gold out of the rock which passes through them, whereas the mills of South Africa, it is said, are able to save only 60 to 80 per cent. These mills use petroleum as fuel, and the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad brings the Cripple Creek ores directly to them.

A TRIP THROUGH THE MILL. Let us now take a train-load of gold-bearing rock and follow it through this great mill. How the gold is gotten out of the mine I will describe in another letter. The freight cars are loaded with the ore. It is a mixture of broken granite, porphyry and other stones of differ-



THE PROSPECTOR.

ent colors. There is gravel in it. It contains dirt, and it is for all the world like a pile of broken-up rocks mixed with the refuse of a quarry of rotten granite. There is not a sign of gold anywhere. You can take up a piece of rock from any part of the carload and examine it through a microscope and you will not see a glint of yellow or anything which to your eyes would indicate gold. Still, that rock will average a half an ounce of gold to the ton. In those carloads one atom in every 15,000 is gold, but this atom is almost evenly mixed throughout the whole, and the question is to get it out.

COSTLY DUST. The superintendent of the works tells us this as we ride on the cars up to the mill. We are carried by means of an engine on a trestle-work track, which lands the ore at the top of the mill, for the rock is carried from one level to another by means of gravity. We look down at the load as we go up. There are specks of stone the size of the head of a pin, and there are immense boulders weighing hundreds of pounds. All this must be crushed to pieces. You hear them apparently groan as they are crushed and you shudder at the thought of getting into the jaws of the machinery. This mill grinds the ore to the size of a walnut. Another takes it and reduces it to pieces for the dryer. Every molecule of moisture must be taken out of the ore before it can be ground to powder. This is done by passing it through enormous steel tubes of the length of an ordinary railroad passenger coach and as big around as a flour barrel. Through these tubes a blast of air continually blows. They are inclined at such an angle that the ore rolls in at the top as they revolve slowly downward. At the bottom it has this very bath, and the heat takes all the moisture out of the rock. Then an elevator of iron buckets, much like that which carries the wheat up in a flour mill, carries the ore to the top of the works, and it is emptied in steel crushers, which grind it to powder. The ore, which we saw before as cobblestones and broken rock has now become a flour. It looks like dust, and it is composed of millions of grains, but each of those grains contains an infinitesimal quantity of gold, and this costly dust is worth a fortune. The rock was hard and rough. The dust is so soft and fine that you can rub it to and fro in your hand without scratching the skin, and it looks much like powdered pumice-stone. It has, however, no gleam of gold, and were it on the road you would

gold has all gone into the solution and you have this fluid made up of water and gold and cyanide floating around through the mush. The solution is still as clear as crystal, and there is no sign of gold. Now, each of these immense tanks has two bottoms. One is of solid material through which the water cannot pass, and the other is of canvas. When the dust is first put in the bottom is double, with the solid bottom beneath. After the liquid has been long enough on the mush the solid bottom is taken away, and the solution containing the gold drains out through the canvas and is carried away, leaving almost nothing but the dirt behind. One tank of dust at the estimate of half a ton of gold to the ton contains a thousand dollars' worth of gold. Of this \$70 worth has gone into the water, leaving a waste of only \$30 in 100 tons of ore.

GOLD FROM WATER. We have now several hogheads of golden water. It looks like common water. It is as clear as crystal, and were it in a pitcher you might drink it by mistake. We know, however, that it has \$70 worth of gold in it, and the question is how to get it out; if it were salt or sugar we might evaporate the water, and the residue at the bottom would be a part of the sugar or salt within it. But gold is not to be gotten out in that way. It is taken from the water, much in the same principle that by which it has been extracted from the rock. Gold as it exists in the cyanide solution has a peculiar affinity for zinc. If there is a small piece of zinc next to one of these molecules of gold it will leave the cyanide water and stick to the zinc. But zinc is expensive, and a large surface is needed to gather all these little molecules of gold. The surface is gotten by having the zinc prepared in circular disks of the size of a dinner plate, and about as thick as the head of a pin. These, by means of a lathe, are turned into fine shavings, much like the excelsior used for packing delicate machinery. These shavings are now put into steel vats about eighteen feet long, and four feet wide, and two feet deep. These vats have partitions running through them and each compartment is loosely filled with this zinc excelsior. Now the cyanide solution, with its gold in it, is turned into the vat, and so arranged that it will slowly flow about through the zinc excelsior. As the golden water washes the zinc shavings the atoms of gold leave the water and stick to the zinc until at last every bit of water has given up its gold. The zinc, under its influence, gradually turns from a bright silver to a dirty yellow. It grows heavier and heavier with its golden load until it has at last gathered all the gold. The solution is then drawn off through holes in the bottom of the vat and strong pumps are used in order to be used to gather more gold. The zinc and gold is put into a furnace and melted, and after a short time the result is a brick of solid gold, purer than that which is used for wedding rings or golden eagles.

FRANK G. CARPENTER. (Copyright, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

RIPAN'S TABLETS. Mrs. Martha Gilkison, No. 1820 Fourth avenue, Huntington, W. Va., says: "For a good many years I have been bothered with an awful slight with my stomach. I got so I couldn't eat anything at all without souring on my stomach. Lots of times while working I would spit up great mouthfuls of stuff bitter as gall. I kept getting worse all the time, and took piles of doctors' medicine, but I might as well took that mustard for all the good it done me. I run into neuralgia of the stomach and worked itself all over me. Dr. Gardner, the new doctor up on Twentieth street, told me when I saw him it was my stomach that caused all the trouble and gave me a box of Ripan's Tablets. I began getting better and have used a little over two boxes, and am now sound and well."

(Signed) "MARTHA GILKISON."

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists or by mail if the price (\$50 a box) is sent to The Ripan Chemical Company, No. 18 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

A Handsome Complexion. Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FOSBROOK'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

Tents, Awnings, Flags and Hammocks. Tents for Rent. J. H. MASTERS, Manufacturer. Telephone Main 1513. 213 Commercial St.

TO THE YOUNG FACE. Pizzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

Green Tag Curtains.

Our windows will contain, this week, a large assortment of goods from our Drapery Department, marked at less than cost.

LACE CURTAINS, 40 inches wide, 3 yards long, 50c a pair.

LACE CURTAINS, 42 inches wide, 3 yards long, 60c a pair.

LACE CURTAINS, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, \$1.50 a pair.

IRISH POINT, 52 inches wide, 3½ yards long, \$1.95 a pair.

Genuine Renaissance, full size, \$8.00 a pair.

French Cretonne, 20c a yard.

Silkline, 5c, 10c and 15c a yard.

Satine, 10c, 15c and 20c a yard.

See the Goods

BARKER BROS.,

Stimson Block.

Third and Spring.

Mail

Orders

Promptly

Filled.

Please You in Every Way or Your Money Back.

That's part of our liberal policy; poor economy to ask you to keep an article you don't want and by so doing loose your good will; as it is, by your favor we grow. This store's making history and such items as the following are factors in its up building:

VILLE de PARIS. Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods House. POTOMAC BLOCK, 221, 223 S. Broadway.

Silks. New arrival of Wash Silks, 85c quality, at 15c yard.

French Silk Crepons and Fancy Green-dine Stripes. worth \$1.50, now 75c yard.

Waist Dept. 90c Ladies' Shirt Waists, now... 85c \$1.00 Ladies' Shirt Waists, now... 75c \$1.00 Ladies' Silk Waists, now... \$1.00

GARMENTS. Suitable for these cool summer evenings at half the early prices. 7c Ladies' Jackets, now... \$3.50 8c Separate Skirts, now... \$3.00 8c Ladies' Capes, now... \$3.00 15c Tailor-made Suits, now... \$2.50

Hosiery and Underwear. 35c Ladies' fast black Hose, now... 30c 35c Ladies' Tan Hose, now... 30c 35c Ladies' Ribbed Vests, now... 30c

Table Damask. 75c Damask, now 55c.

85c Damask, now 65c.

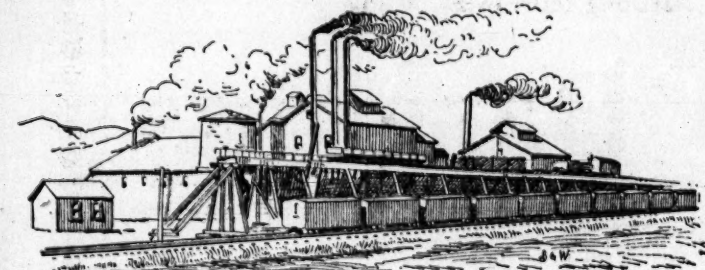
\$1 Damask, now 75c.

Rattan Furniture.

For the porch or lawn we think there is nothing quite as appropriate as Rattan Furniture. Then, too, it is not out of place in the parlor. In fact its uses can be almost universal and still be in good form. We are showing Rattan Couches at \$10, Sofas at \$12, large easy Arm Chairs at \$6.50 and up, Ladies' Rockers at \$2.50 and up, Reception Chairs at \$3 and up; and many fancy novelties in quaint shapes too numerous to describe here. We invite inspection of this particular line.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225-227-229 S. Broadway.

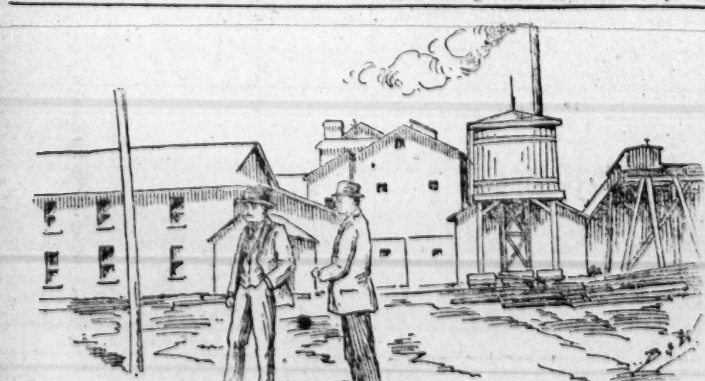


THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CYANIDE MILL AT FLORENCE, COLO.

so great and the quantity of gold so small that in only a few places could it be mined at a profit. Gold exists in the waters of the sea, and the chemist who can invent a method of getting the gold out of the great Salt Lake will have found a fortune. The Andes are full of gold. Central America has hundreds of abandoned mines. The old dumps or wastes of mines, which the Spaniards worked in Mexico will now be put through the new processes for getting out the gold, and the result will be fortunes. There is a vast quantity of low-grade gold in the eastern part of the United States. From Nova Scotia to Georgia runs a golden streak, which has at different points paid for mining. Nuggets have been recently found in Nova Scotia worth \$200, and last year a nugget was found in Crawford county, N. C., which weighed eight pounds and five ounces. All of our gold up until 1827 came from North Carolina, and there have long been gold mines in different parts of Georgia. There is a white quartz near Washington, D. C., which will, it is said, pay \$15 a ton, and within the past year gold mines have been worked in a small way near the national capital. There is a gold vein in New Hampshire, which, in 1817, yielded \$50,000, and gold has been mined on Manhattan Island which averaged \$4 a ton. There is gold in Ohio and our mountains of the West have, it is believed, hundreds of undiscovered golden veins. In the region between the Rockies and the Pacific so far has been produced 90 per cent. of the richest of ore, as well as low-grade mines. Take the Golden Fleece mine, which now produces from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a month, and has been doing so for four or five years. It was located about twenty years ago, worked for a time

mines are turning out great quantities of gold, and in 1894 both Africa and Australia were ahead of us in gold production. It is only lately that we have gotten these new processes at work upon our ores, but last year we regained our place as the chief gold-producing country of the world. In 1895 we led both Africa and Australia by more than \$100,000,000, our gold product last year amounting to \$50,000,000. Colorado alone had an increase in 1895 over its product of 1894 of \$8,000,000, and it stands today as the greatest gold State of the Union. It produced last year \$18,000,000 worth of gold, or three millions more than California, and the amount of gold produced in Colorado last year was \$25,000,000 worth of gold out of the mountains during the present year. There will be an enormous increase in the gold product of Utah this year, and California, which produced \$15,000,000 worth of gold in 1895, will produce more in 1896. Altogether in 1896 the world produced nearly \$200,000,000 worth of gold. This is a greater amount than has ever been mined in any one year. It is equal to the entire product of any twenty years up to 1880, and if the present ratio of increase goes on we shall in 1900 have an annual product of \$320,000,000, and the world's stock will, between this time and that, have been increased by more than \$2,000,000,000. These figures are inconceivable, but they are founded on fact, and they represent a revolution brought about by a combination of new discoveries in natural resources and new inventions as applied to mining, which will revolutionize the financial system of the world.

THE NEW CHEAP PROCESSES. But let me tell you something of these cheap methods which have lately been invented for getting out gold. You have all heard of placer mining, or the washing of gold grain, nuggets or dust out of the beds of rivers and the sides of mountains. The first mining done was of this kind, and until lately nine-tenths of all of the gold of the world was gotten out in this way. An



REAR VIEW METALLIC REDUCTION WORKS AT FLORENCE, GREATEST LOW-GRADE GOLD-REDUCTION WORKS OF THE WORLD. (Mr. Carpenter and school-keeper of works in the foreground.)

\$500,000 and from it already has been taken more than \$5,000,000 worth of gold. This gold is such a low grade that some years ago no one would have thought of trying to mine it. Its average is between \$2.50 and \$3 per ton, and still at these low figures it gives the proprietors 100 per cent. profit. The gold of the Dakota is of a low grade, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of square miles in Colorado which contain low-grade ore. Wagon loads of rock picked up off the grazing fields about Cripple Creek have assayed \$22 per ton, and old mines which have been abandoned are by the new processes now being worked at a profit.

THE GOLDEN EIRA. You can never tell where gold is until you find it, say the old miners, and the prospecting which is now being done will develop, in all probability, mines containing the richest of ore, as well as low-grade mines. Take the Golden Fleece mine, which now produces from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a month, and has been doing so for four or five years. It was located about twenty years ago, worked for a time

enormous quantity was then produced by crushing the rock and smelting it. This, however, is a very expensive process, costing \$14 and upward to the ton of rock, and ore which does not contain more than \$20 per ton seldom pays the cost of smelting. By the new processes if there is \$10 worth of gold in a ton of rock it can be gotten out at a profit. There are immense ore bodies near Salt Lake City which can be profitably mined for \$2.50 a ton, and there is one mine there where the cost of reduction is not more than 75 cents. I am told that mills are now being put up in Parker county, Cal., which will treat ore for 75 cents per ton and save 90 per cent. of the gold, and then half a million dollars of gold which would have been wasted has been gotten out of Cripple Creek by the cyanide mill, which I describe further on. Then there is the chlorination process, by which certain kinds of ore are treated with chemicals and gases, and out of them are finally taken impurities of pure gold. There is the bromination process, which is somewhat similar, and a method has been lately invented in Germany for

THE LOS ANGELES GIRL.

OME OF HER CHARMING FADES,
WHIMS AND SEDUCTIVE WAYS.

Indulged in by the Western
Beauty—How This Queen of the
Pacific Takes Pleasure—She Cy-
cles, Slugs and Tallyhoes.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Fades, has she?
Why, certainly, plenty of them.
I haven't we all fads? The fad of mak-
ing money, driving fast horses, smok-
ing good cigars. And women of ma-
jor years. They have many, many
fads. Sometimes it is a pug dog, or love
or gossip, or maybe of scolding their
husbands.

So with regard to the girlhood of Los
Angeles, let us take that delicious ad-
vice in the Mikado:

But youth, of course, must have its
fling.
So pardon us,
and don't in girlhood's happy spring
Be hard on us!"

As long as the fling is innocent fads
that render her more heartsome, more
side-sweet and up-to-date. As long
as it doesn't create out of her a dis-
agreeable, opinionated, "independent"
addict.

"Independent!" The girls cry out.
Why, it is a fad of ours to be indepen-
dent! We make a point of showing
men that they are independent. They
like it!

Well, girls, they may like a little in-
dependence, but too much gets fearfully
tiresome to them.

Independence that refuses assistance
from a carriage, or the thousand
little attentions a man loves to give
a woman.

Independence that makes unkindly
remarks about the opposite sex, or
its own sex. In short, that offends
mistaken for independence, which so
often crops out in young ladies.

If you make a fad of being independ-
ent, girls, for my sake be careful
of the quality of that independence.

Common sense might be one of the
fads of independence.

The common sense and womanly tact
that enters into a kindly and sym-
pathetic understanding of the kind of
conversation a man likes from a girl.

So that terrible, I guess I know, and
am going to stick to it! quality.

Don't make a fad of this unknown
quantity unless you are sure of its
etching possibilities.

One of the prettiest up-to-date fads
of the Los Angeles girl is cycling. Of
course she is not alone in this univer-
sally practiced fad, but she is alone
in some of the phases that locality and
climate give to her.

"Goodness, does the Los Angeles girl
wear bloomers?" shouts some faded
rude from Hayseedville.

Yes, occasionally she does wear
bloomers. Perhaps not often on Spring
street, but when she goes for a long
spin with the club, "over hill and down
dale."

"Well, well! And are they the baggy
kind or those tight—"

Why worry your brains with their
trousers? Can't you give womanhood
or enough common sense to obey the
law of decency.

In my estimation, we are straining at
gnat on the bloomer question. What
is the age of ball dresses and bathing
suits, all this outcry is about over a
faithful, convenient covering of bloom-
ers, hose and stout bicycle shoes
and close-fitting cap, is beyond me.

It has been a fad to see women eter-
nally swaddled in skirts. They could
easily "pinched" beyond the pale of
modesty; humped up in the back like
dromedaries; cut below the bust or
under-blades, or unblushingly worn
in the stage above the knees. It was
a fad of long standing, and men and
women got used to it.

If bloomers are a healthful, conven-
ient dress, let them get used to them.
It's hardly a question of modesty, is
it, when you think of it?

To the pure, all styles of womanly
garment are pure. In the moderation
practiced by pure women, at any rate.

But the tally-ho fad! Ah, there is where
the Los Angeles girl is at her best.
Seated high up on this gallant coach,
laid in white down, with fluttering
ribbons and wide-brimmed, flower-
rowed hat, she is radiant with sweet
smiles and beaming eyes.

The picture is not unlike the least
of the Native Sons of the Golden West,
who, clad in white duck and sailor
suits, are gallantly acting as escorts.

The tally-ho fad may exist on the At-
lantic Coast, but I doubt very much
if so much feminine loveliness decks
its festive exterior.

There's the Spanish-American beauty,
owned and hated in either her mild
light hair contrasts beautifully against
her snowy surroundings. The clear olive
of her rounded face mingles with a rich
ouch of scarlet on either cheek; and
her lips and teeth, dear reader, per-
fect, as if she always sucked off am-
erosa.

Her chiefest beauty, however,
that lingers with you after the vision
of the tally-ho has passed, is her eyes.
You know what I am going to say?
Liquid orbs, velvety depths, smould-
ering passion.

You are mean to interrupt me in my
most "idealistic" ideal of Spanish loveliness.

But we'll let it pass, for you've
lived in Los Angeles and seen the
charming product of the two proudest,
most dauntless countries on earth.

Then there's her fad for music. Don't
picture a gawky girl of seventeen
playing "Silver Waves" or "The
Storm." Rather a Saint Cecilia in a
lingering evening gown, sweetly play-
ing Beethoven's sonatas or Mendels-
ohn's minuets, in an artistically ap-
pointed music room. She's nothing if
she isn't classic.

But the crowning fad of all, she can
sing. In her haste to join the crowd
of musical faddists, many a Los An-
geles girl has made a happy discovery.
She can sing, and it is the fad to de-
velop her voice.

Thanks to the fates, there are splen-
did teachers of vocal music here, and
their blessed privilege has been to
bring forth many glorious voices to
sheer and inspire us.

If you don't believe it, go to Simpson's
Cafeteria some fine Sunday morning.
A Jennie Lind will raise your heart
to its Maker if ever human voice did,
and this isn't an advertisement, either.

But there's the song of the fountain fad.
You can see her there warm afternoons
after she's been carefully groomed, to
use a horsey phrase, sipping an orange
soda, or a pineapple soda, or gin-
gerly sipping away at a sherbet or
water iced. She's delightful in this
occupation. Her plump white hands, with
a dainty ring or two, emphasize
their whiteness, attract your wander-
ing gaze, and hold it.

Speaking of rings, it's horribly vul-
gar to wear half a dozen or so, and
this cute maiden knows it. These little
ova-tokens, thrilling her with thoughts
of "Jim" or "Jack," or maybe a Span-
ish "Miguel" or "Francisco," are dainty
affairs, although very often they are
expensive diamonds.

But I must never forget her picture-
taking fad. She haunts the photo gal-
eries, and poses in dozens of "taking
attitudes." As a Hebe, a Venus de Milo,
a torn moon maiden, or a Japanese. In
any role she is sweet and comely.

Bliss her, say I, in her happy, girlish
fads. Let her indulge them, though
the heavens fall.

SUE E. MUNN.

WATCHES cleaned, etc.; main spring, 50c;
crystal, 10c. Patton, No. 24 South Broadway.

SABBATH READING.

BIBLE PICTURES.

Come back, O Past, and let us look today
Into thy vanished face. How beautiful
The chosen land, and fair, and oh, how soft
The murmur of sweet Kedron's brook; how
green

The blessed hills uplift against the blue;
How fair the city nestling in the sun;
The shadowy palms that drop their cooling
shade.

The olive trees, pale silvered in the light;
The golden blossoms by the highway there;
The lilies of the field, dew-dipped and white,
The high-domed temple on Mariah's height;

The hill of Zion, palace crowned, we see;
Jerusalem, joy of the earth! 'e'en as
The mountains round about thee are, so is
The Lord about His people, loving them,
Ready to bear for them, His own, the shame,
The anguish of the bitter Cross. How vast
The mocking through its dusty way
To Calvary. The Roman and the Jew
Haste ye on. The way is thronged by
those

Who long in their own hearts had nursed the
hope
That He, the Nazarene, the wonder-worker,
Who the dead had raised and made the
dead to

Hear, and made sightless eyes to see, and
dumb
Lips filled with speech, was He whom Israel
Waited, their King and Savior, who should
lift

The hated Roman yoke and set them free.
And there are those who hiss their hate and
scorn.
Who cry aloud in wanton unbelief,
"Others He saved, Himself He cannot save."

The Roman spears gleam savage in the light;
Like a great wave the human tide flows on.
All faces turned to Calvary. Upon
One side stands tearfully and still, each face
Anguished and white, with eyes fixed move-
less on

The spot where lies the cross, where brutal
hands
Are stripping the royal purple in which
With mockery Herod had clothed the Christ.
The patient Nazarene, the little band
Of loving followers. No words they speak
As hundreds wait them round. Nothing they
see.

But the white face of Him on whom is laid,
In that dark hour, the whole world's sin.
They hear the mocking laughter of the crowd.
They see the crown of thorns upon His brow,
And the blood from His torn forehead trick-
ling

Down, the cruel arm that thrusts the reed as
Scepter into His hand. Then comes the
sound
Of hammer's stroke as nails are driven
through

The quivering flesh. The cross is lifted.
The bleeding feet and hands of Christ fast to
His wood, and there on either side of Him,
"King of the Jews," the wretched malfea-
ctors.

How shall we tell the story of that day,
When earth stood shuddering in dumb amaze,
And the far sun with lidless eye looked down,
Beholding her while trembling for her sin,
And all the stars that gleamed as if in pain,
Longing to lift Him from the shameful cross,
But stayed by the purpose of His own will—
The Holy Sufferer's working for us
Redemption. But the end is near, when on
The silent air, sweet as the melody of
Heaven is heard the Christ voice once again,
As lifting dying, anguished eyes He cries,
"Father, forgive them, they know not what
they do."

Do, and then, as if God touched Him, lo,
His
Face shines like a sun beneath the darkened
sky,
And as if blessed angels speak we hear
Triumphant, sweet, and sounding in all ears,
Words that shall gladden men amid their
tears

Till time shall end: "Lo, I the Resurrection
Am and Life, believe in me and ye shall
Never die."

Then comes the mighty earthquake's awful
shock,
When the hills reel and Death opens wide his
arms,
Amid the rock-hewn tombs. The dead come
forth

Drinking of life again, their long silent
Pulses stand once more to fullness by
Christ's

Life-giving name. The temple's veil is rent,
And the peering crowd is hushed to silence.
Well may the people smile upon their breasts
And cry, "Surely this was the Son of God."

The first day of the week dawns calm and
clear;
The air is sweet and still, with flowery
Odors fragrant. The earth breathes soft as a
Young babe upon its mother's breast, resting
In dreamless slumber. Not a leaf pendeth
On its green stem stirred in the cool dawn. The
Earth seems hushed to waiting. But at
length the

Day breathes fresh. Dawn brightens o'er the
watching
Peaks of Moab, and Olivet is flushed
With golden gleams. The temple's dome is
like
Transfigured light, and Mount Moriah is
Bright as a glowing sapphire, while all the
mountains

About the Holy City are a-gleam.
Like a fire opal, full of changing lights
And rainbowed beauty. A little thrill runs
Through the many leaves of camphire wood,
and
Through the many palms and silvered olives,
And like a tongue of flame the sunbeams
fall

Within the breast of Kedron's rippling
waters.
The many birds amid the many boughs
Break into song, as if each feathered breast
Were brimmed with melody. Then unto the
Holy Sufferer, with sorrowing faces,
Wet with the dew of tears, the women come
With spices laden and perfumed ointments.
And speaking thus do they draw near His
tomb:

"The dear Lord, we will anoint Him for His
Burial. His sepulcher fragrant as
Love shall be, and sweet as the memory
Of His undying words. But who shall roll
Away the stone, the heavy stone at the
Grave's mouth where He is laid?"

O blessed Mary at the blessed tomb,
Angels await your coming, shining ones,
With Heaven's light on their faces fright the
gloom.

Make glorious the sepulcher. Blessed
The words they speak and full of hope to men:
"The Christ is risen, for He hath conquered
Death."

ELIZA A. OTIS.

A FEW WANTS.

Wanted—A kneepad smooth and hard,
Unseamed and a perfect fit;
Prepared from sturdy, common-sense tough,
That is warranted not to split.

Wanted—A brand-new set of ribs,
Not made for vain display;
Not twisted, torn, or warped and worn,
But curved in the proper way.

Wanted—A pair of perfect ears—
Not edged for me;
An ear not round, but round and sound,
As a real good ear should be.

Wanted—A face, I am not vain,
And a good plain face will do,
That is not a sight—with the color white,
For I'm tired of black and blue.

A man that's new I'll be once more
When these parts have been supplied;
And may be then I will move again
That wheel and learn to ride again.

—(Life.)
THE MAN WITH ICE.
Oh, the man with ice—the man with ice!
When his wagon the air divides,
How the children run from the shade and sun
And throng round his dripping sled!

"Slip—slip!"
As he cuts the ice
In blocks both large and small;
And the boys stand by,
And the girls cry out and cry
And fight for the crumbs that fall!

Oh, a welcome man is the man with ice,
When the sun is blistering down,
And the sun is turning to the light, and
years

For a breath o'er the blazing town!
"Slip—slip!"
Goes the man with ice,
As the children throng and press him;
And he goes his way
Through the sultry day
With many a sweet "God bless him!"
(Allan's Constitution.)

THE
SAUN-
TER:
ER

I'm a believer in human nature, and
if its environment isn't wholly bad
from the outset you can make a good
deal out of what may appear at the
outset to be the most unpromising ma-
terial. There's a world of truth in the
assertion that "as the twig is bent the
tree is inclined." Place any boy under
right influences until he is ten years
old and the probability is that you
make a good man of him. And even
if the first three or four years of his
life have been passed in the midst of
evil influences, the proper training
is brought to bear upon him the hu-
man twig may yet be rightly bent so
that it shall incline to the good in life.

It is right here that the kindergarten
comes in, as a very haven of hope for
these stray waifs of humanity, and
the pleasant school-room, with its pic-
tures and object-lessons, may grow to
have greater charms for them than the
street even.

One day I saw one of these boys who
has been a well-known street Arab.
He was standing by a fruit stall. On
it was a tempting display, and he looked
longingly at it. With his elbow he de-
flects a half a dozen of fine
peaches to the ground. But he gath-
ered them all up quickly and put them
carefully back in their place.

"That's right, my little man," said
the Saunterer, who happened along just
then, "I am glad to see that you are
an honest little boy."

"I wouldn't keep 'em, nary one on
'em. I goes to the kindergarten, I
does, an' I don't steal no more," was
the proud response.

Multiply the kindergartens and their
pupils and there'll be little material
left in the State for hardened young
hoodlums.

It is bad enough to see a man drunk;
to see him so steeped in whiskey that
the intellect in him is dulled and his
manhood degraded below the level of
the beast. But how much more pit-
iful it is to see a woman in that con-
dition—a mother with little ones cling-
ing to her skirts, and looking up with
tearful young eyes into her face, and
the world going wrong for them, all its
tenderness dead, all the sweet caresses
of mother-love denied them, and home
a wilderness of tears.

I saw such a sight a few days since,
a woman so drunk that she could not
sit in her chair. She was out of doors,
and the sunbeams were nestling in her
hair, and touching softly her un-
wrinkled cheeks, but her eyes were
closed in a heavy drunken sleep.
There was no love-light in them for
the helpless little children. Poor sob-
bing little ones, they were worse than
motherless, and the shadow that was
about them was darker than the
shadow of death.

I am glad to know that the matter
of a first-class tourist hotel is again
being considered by some of the lead-
ing citizens of Los Angeles, and that
active measures are being taken. I heard
a wealthy Easterner remark the other
day:

"People of wealth do not come to
California simply to find a big, palatial
hotel in which they may be housed,
for they can find that anywhere in our
larger eastern cities; but what they
do want, and would appreciate most
highly, is such a hotel in the midst
of extensive grounds where they can
lead an outdoor life, winter as well as
summer, and revel in the beauty of
your glorious climate every day of the
year. You should have such an hotel
set in the midst of not less than fifteen
or twenty acres, all improved in the
highest style of the landscape gar-
dener's art, with winding walks, and
pleasant drives, abundance of flowers
and shade, with fountains and small
artificial lakes, with pretty boats and
gondolas upon the water. Why, bless
me! you could take the most unim-
proved tract of land here in the city
and in three years' time, with the
proper expenditure of money and labor,
you could have a very garden of Eden,
with all the necessary adjuncts of bird-
song and blossom and shade."

"What kind of a hotel would you
suggest as likely to be the most pleasing
to the tourist?" inquired the Saunterer.

"Why, bless me, I'd have something
after the old mission type, two stories,
with towers and domes for observation,
and to give it a picturesque air. Then
I would have a big patio or court in
the center, into which all the sleeping-
rooms should open and the great draw-
ing-rooms, so whether waking or sleep-
ing you could breathe fragrance, and
feast your eyes on beauty, and your
ears be filled with the melody of the
birds."

"I never saw a land like this where
the birds sing day and night. I was
out in the country last week visiting
an old friend who has come from the
East, and he persuaded me to spend
the night with him. He has a home of
the old mission type, and I left my
door open all night that I might
breathe the fragrance of the patio.
The moonlight was glorious and the
air was full of the perfume of a thou-
sand flowers. Just as the clock struck
the hour of midnight what do you sup-
pose I heard? You can guess, but the
friends back East never could. It was
the song of the mocking bird from the
topmost branch of a high palm op-
posite my door. The little singer's
throat was full of melody, and I could
almost fancy a whole choir of birds
was in that court. I tell you, friend
Saunterer, it was the divinest hour of
my life, and that midnight serenade
will be a memory that I shall carry
as long as I live."

"I was telling my friend of my deli-
ght in the morning and he said that
those midnight concerts were no un-
usual occurrences in the coast. Just
think of a hotel where the guests
could be entertained like that, and
though in town you could be right in
the midst of all these delights! With a
tourist hotel such as I suggest, I be-
lieve Los Angeles would have a hun-
dred tourist guests where she has one
now."

And the Saunterer is satisfied that
our enthusiastic tourist friend is right,
so we shall in dead earnest at once set
about securing that hotel!

THE SAUNTERER.

WE PAY THE FRIEGHT.

We Save
you money and
give you what
you want...

This is
our policy
straight and
honest. This
is what is build-
ing up the largest
Grocery House on
the Pacific Coast.

This is what makes
women like to trade here. This is what is
making this the most talked-of Grocery Store
in these seven counties.

Specials---Specials

On Cigars

....Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday....

| | | | |
|--|------------------|--|-----|
| Belmonts, Caballeros, 3 for..... | 25c | 5 lb. Sacks Eastern Rolled Oats..... | 25c |
| La Rosa Espanola, Cabal- leros, 3 for..... | 25c | Shredded Coconut, per lb..... | 20c |
| Captain Marryat-Perfec- tos, 10c; Caballeros, 3 for 25c, Conchas Finas, 4 for..... | 25c | Fairbank's Golden Wash- ing Powder, 3 packages..... | 10c |
| Rosedale-Conchas Finas, 3 for 50c; Rothschild Spe- cial, 10c; Perfectos Cabal- leros..... | 12 1/2c | Good Rice, 8 lbs..... | 25c |
| Havana Filled Cigars, per box..... | 70c, \$1, \$1.25 | 4 lb. bars of Castle Soap..... | 25c |
| Seal of North Carolina, per lb..... | 40c | Eagle Brand Milk..... | 15c |
| Grizzly Tobacco, with Pipe, per lb..... | 50c | Royal Cleveland, Prices Baking Powder, per lb..... | 40c |
| Monopoly, Casino Gold Tigs..... | 20c | Mason Fruit Jars— Pints..... | 45c |
| Admiral Cigarettes, 5 packages 10c..... | 5c | Quarts..... | 50c |
| Pat Cigarettes..... | 25c | 1/2 gallons..... | 70c |
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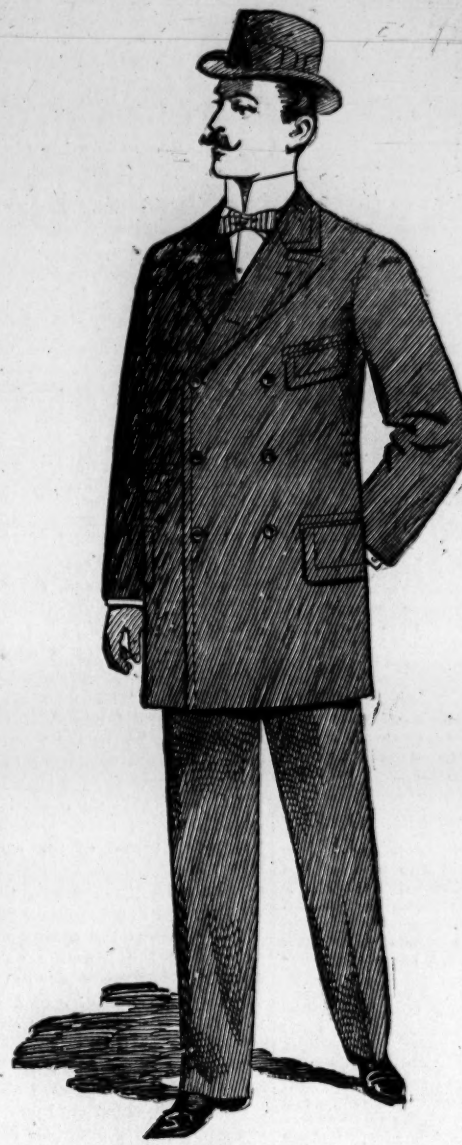
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MCKINLEY NUMBER—SECOND EDITION.

The second edition of the "McKinley Number," issued July 18, contains, on pages 7, 10, 11 and 16, material changes from the first edition. These pages have been recast for the purpose of introducing new matter collected and compiled since the 4th of July.

Among this new matter are the following articles:

"McKinley's Regiment" (official battle record of the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers) Now first published in newspaper form. P. 11.
"McKinley of Ours" (Washington letter). P. 11.

Eugene V. Smalley's "Study of the Character and Career" of Maj. McKinley—a just, well-written and splendid tribute to the man and his achievements. P. 16.

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(See index on page 16.)

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

That citizens of Los Angeles should have decided to combine, irrespective of party affiliations, for the purpose of securing a cleaner, more effective and more economical city government, is not a subject of surprise. On the contrary it is a subject for surprise that the movement should have been so long delayed in an intelligent community, such as this is. Even in national affairs the existence of opposing parties is more or less of a necessary evil, fostered by the system which has for many years prevailed in this country of redistributing an immense number of lucrative offices as a reward of party fealty. It is easy to imagine that if human nature were more perfect than it is or ever will be—if all citizens of the country were actuated by pure and patriotic impulses, rather than by sordid motives, which is so frequently the case—it would be perfectly feasible to dispense with the present necessary system of having two or more political parties to act as checks upon each other. However, this will never be. All that can be hoped for in the direction of mitigating the evils that attach to party politics every four years, is that the spoils to be distributed among the victors shall be reduced to a reasonable limit, so that the fight shall be more for principle and less for plunder.

If, as we have said, the existence of political parties is to a certain extent a necessary evil in national affairs, what shall be said of the custom that has hitherto prevailed in the United States of injecting party politics into the administration of the business of cities? Simply that it is altogether indefensible from the standpoint of logic, expediency or common sense. It is a relic of barbarism, which has been retained simply because it has been the custom, and because Americans have hitherto been too busy and too successful in making money to devote any attention to the gross mismanagement that has crept into municipal government. Further than this, it is only within the past few years that American cities have become so great and wealthy as to offer tempting prizes to designing and unscrupulous

men, who a century ago would probably have been buccaners or smugglers.

The custom of drawing party lines in municipal affairs is naturally encouraged by these men, as in this lies their only chance of success. Even in the populous manufacturing cities of the East, where the voting population is largely composed of ignorant and frequently vicious people, there is little doubt that on a clear-cut issue those favoring good government are largely in excess of the other class, who are out for the boodle. If such is the case in those cities, how much more is it so in a city like Los Angeles, which contains but a very small percentage of the illiterate and vicious classes? How much more absurd is it that here, in this city of culture and enterprise, we should still continue to permit the boodlers to divide us up at every city election into opposing camps and set us to pulling each others' hair on questions of national politics, while the gang quietly get their representatives into office and proceed to raid the city treasury for the benefit of themselves and their hangers-on?

During the past few years the bosses in the large cities have taken another step forward in the fine art of municipal robbery. Wiser in their generation than the tax-paying classes, these tax-eaters have realized that it is absurd for them to be cutting each others' throats at election time, and so, as a rule, they now combine to divide the "swag," whichever party may come out on top. This makes the necessity for combination among friends of clean government all the more absolute. The idea that a citizen is disloyal to his party, or may injure that party, by refusing to vote for a corrupt member of his party for street superintendent, or city auditor, or by favoring a worthy member of another national party for those or other city offices, is the chief argument that is flourished, as a club, over the heads of voters by the gang, whenever the time to select city officials comes around. This idea is so utterly baseless; so altogether preposterous, that it is scarcely deserving of discussion among sensible, right-thinking men. As The Times has said on several occasions, a municipality is simply a big corporation, in which the tax-payers—and this includes every man who has a permanent residence in the city—are the stockholders. The Mayor and the City Council act as president and board of directors. How long could a big railroad corporation keep out of the hands of a receiver if its officials were chosen, not on the ground of experience, efficiency, and integrity, but because they happened to have the same ideas on national politics that were held by a majority of the stockholders of the company? How many of us would care to entrust our lives to the tender mercies of a railroad company that was run in such a manner?

What would be thought of a party of settlers in a frontier village who, when attacked by a band of Indians, should start in fighting each other in regard to whether the United States ought or ought not to recognize the independence of Cuba? Yet this is just about what American municipalities have been doing, year after year. The result we see all around us in every large city of the country, extravagance, inefficiency and robbery being so much the rule that an exception, whenever one is found, is regarded with open-eyed astonishment.

That the citizens of Los Angeles have it in their power to secure reform that does reform in the government of the city is a patent fact that admits of no argument. The only question is whether they will make up their minds in earnest to get it, and will refuse to be stampeded by the desperate efforts that will undoubtedly be made by the gang to divert them from their course. There is no earthly reason why Los Angeles should not have a city government that would be regarded with pride by our own citizens and with admiration by outsiders. All that is needed is steadfast determination, good judgment and a little hard work on the part of the stockholders in this municipal corporation.

"THE CURRENCY CATECHISM."

Numerous inquiries for printed slips of this effective Republican campaign article, which appeared in Friday's issue, reached The Times yesterday. Scores of persons applied, and hundreds of copies were given out. We continue the offer to furnish to anyone, upon application, without charge except for postage, from 10 to 100 slips, as may be required, for individual distribution among voters. Apply in person or by letter.

WHO WOULD BE THE GAINERS?

As has been shown in a previous article, the total amount of money on deposit in the savings banks of the country is over eighteen hundred millions of dollars. This enormous sum is to a considerable extent a measure of the thrift of the American people. It is held to the credit, for the most part, of wage-earners—men and women who by economy and self-denial have managed to lay aside "something for a rainy day." It represents untold toil and privation. Every dollar of this money should be worth 100 cents to the depositors when they demand payment.

Under our present monetary system, every dollar of our currency is as good as every other dollar. Each is worth exactly 100 cents, no matter what material it is made of. If, therefore, these savings deposits were all withdrawn from the banks at the present time, each depositor would receive all that he is entitled to. But if this nation should plunge into the unspeakable folly of free and unlimited silver coinage, every savings bank depositor would lose about one-half of his savings. The aggregate loss to depositors throughout the country would be not far from nine hundred millions of dollars. They would receive as many dollars as their accounts called for, it is true (provided the banks were still solvent), but each dollar would be worth only about 50 cents in purchasing power. The depositor who had \$500 in bank would thus be cheated out of \$250.

The claim is persistently put forward in behalf of free silver coinage that it would benefit the wage-earner and the great mass of the people at the expense of the capitalists. How would it be in the case of the savings bank depositor? When the value of his deposit declined 50 per cent, who would be the gainer? The answer is plain. In most cases the savings bank would gain what the depositor lost. Savings bank funds are mostly invested in safe securities payable in gold coin. The banks would pay their depositors, as a matter of course, in 50-cent dollars, as they would have a perfect right to do. But as the deposits, when received, were invested safely on a gold basis, the banks would receive 100 cents on the dollar when such securities were repaid; at the same time returning to depositors 50-cent dollars for the 100-cent dollars placed on deposit.

Would transactions of this kind benefit the "masses" or the "classes"?

This is but one case in point out of many that might be cited. In the general readjustment which would follow the disaster of free silver coinage, the capitalist would inevitably have a tremendous advantage. The millionaire silver-mine owners would reap enormous gains in the enhancement of their properties, as a matter of course. But the silver-mine owners would not by any means be the sole beneficiaries. The money-lender and the speculator would find a rich harvest in trading upon the necessities and the credulity of their fellow-men. The man of wealth would find endless opportunities for adding to his accumulations at the expense of those less favored by fortune. Legitimate business enterprises would suffer, in common with those who are dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence. But the money sharks, the gamblers in values, the exploiters of wildcat financial schemes, would find endless opportunities for playing their vacation during the reign of panic and distress which must inevitably follow free and unrestricted silver coinage.

If the silverite visionaries had expanded all their ingenuity in devising a scheme to increase the potency of "the money power," they could not have hit upon a more effective plan to accomplish that result than that of free, unrestricted and independent silver coinage by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1.

POPULISTS NOMINATE BRYAN.

After some days of chaos and turmoil, the Populist convention yesterday stamped to Bryan, nominating him by a vote of 1042 to 312, notwithstanding his telegraphed refusal to accept the nomination unless the Populist convention nominated Sewall for Vice-President.

It has been practically a foregone conclusion from the first that the nominee of the Chicago convention would receive the endorsement of the Populists. It is well that this programme has been carried out. It is well that the repudiation vote has been concentrated upon one candidate, so far as possible. The victory for sound money and sound principles will be greater and more decisive if the foe is massed than it would be if the enemy were divided into factions. The Populist nomination does not add materially to Bryan's strength. He would have received the major part of the Populist vote in any event; for the Chicago platform is so essentially Populist that it is not worth while for statesmen of the bewhiskered genus to split hairs over its inessential details.

The votes which Mr. Bryan will gain by reason of the Populist indorsement will be nearly or quite offset by the Democratic votes which he will lose by reason of that indorsement. The fact that the Chicago platform and nominee proved so acceptable to the Populist aggregation will induce many conservative Democrats, who have no use for Populism, to do some original thinking, and this will cost the Chicago nominee a great many votes. They will find in the Populist indorsement conclusive proof that the Chicago convention made a radical departure from Democratic principles, and they will re-

fuse to follow the course which leads to political stultification and disintegration.

The silver wing of the Democratic party went deliberately out of the Democratic camp (if there still exists such a thing as a Democratic camp). The wide gap created by this deliberate repudiation of time-honored Democratic principles is not easily bridged. Having elected to consort with Populism, the silverite element of the Democracy must accept the fortunes of the Populist party, for better or worse. Mr. Bryan's chances of election have not, on the whole, been materially increased by the action of the St. Louis assembly. That action places him irrevocably within Populist lines, and makes it doubly impossible for conservative Democrats who are loyal to the true principles of their party, to vote for him.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

The Detroit Journal, an honest-money Republican newspaper, conducted by William Livingston, Jr., prints this condensed paraphrase of the purport of the platform adopted by the late Chicago convention:

Down with the national government! Down with the Supreme Court! Down with the national banks! Down with the national credit! Down with civil service! Down with statesmen and statesmanship! Down with the wisdom of the fathers and the traditions of the past! Hurrah for "States' rights!" Hurrah for repudiation and dishonest money! Hurrah for free coinage of the world's silver at our expense! Hurrah for panic, general bankruptcy and irreparable disaster! Hurrah for plunder, for "to the victors belong the spoils!" Hurrah for the degenerates and the conspirators against stable government and established order! Then, in another column, the Detroit Journal exhorts the Republicans of Michigan as follows:

Is there a Republican in Michigan who can subscribe to the monstrous perversion of patriotic principles set forth in the Chicago platform?

Is there one solitary disciple of Lincoln who can indorse the denunciation of every principle held sacred by that illustrious patriot?

Is there one true-hearted American who loves his country who will ratify the slogan of anarchy defiantly proclaimed by the Chicago convention?

Mary Yellen Lease declared in the Populist convention yesterday, in seconding the nomination of Bryan, that "the spirit of '76 is abroad in the land." So it is, Mary, but it is not on the side of the Bryan-Albigel-Tillman-Waite-Most-Lease aggregation. The "spirit of '76" abhorred anarchy, and repudiation, and all the vile brood of crankisms that form the political gospel of the new dispensation which has overthrown the once-invincible Democratic party and planted itself upon the ruins. The spirit of '76 established this free republic, and will save it from destruction by preserving the national honor and maintaining the Constitution and the laws.

When it is remembered that the free coinage of silver would mean an extra profit to silver mine owners of about \$50,000,000 a year, one can better understand why they are making such desperate efforts to elect Mr. Bryan. Three or four years of free-silver coinage would make the big silver-mine owners multi-millionaires, and then, as Madame La Pompadour remarked one day to her royal protector, Louis XV, "after the deluge." That also is what the silver-mine owners are saying to themselves. Give them a few years of free coinage and then, so far as they care, the deluge can come as soon as it likes.

Mr. Bryan and his free-silver disciples are having a great deal to say about "the poor man's dollar," meaning the silver dollar. Their definition of it is the correct one. It is just what they call it—although they do not mean that it shall be so interpreted—a poor man's dollar, and a mighty poor one at that. A more correct way of stating the proposition would be, "a man's poor dollar," for a dollar that would, under their proposed financial system, buy only one-half as much as it does today must be just about as mean and poor a dollar as could be coined.

Mr. Bryan is a free-trader of the most advanced and pronounced type. He goes even to the length of saying that American products and manufactures do not need encouragement or protection, and that it is better to buy goods in Europe if they can be bought there cheaper than they can be made here. Here, then, is free trade in its utmost rankness. In view of such a fact, it must be evident to the American workman who wants to "jump his job," or rather who wants his job to "jump" him, that all he has to do is to cast his vote for Mr. Bryan.

Delegate Livingston, chairman of the Missouri delegation, nominated J. Donnelly for President, and upon Donnelly's declining the honor, Mr. Livingston nominated J. S. Coxey, who did not decline. At the final round-up, Coxey was lost in the shuffle. In failing to rally solidly to the support of Coxey, the wild-eyed statesmen evidently made a great mistake. Coxey was the "logical" candidate of the Populist convention, and ought not to have been turned down with such disheartening unanimity.

The latest and one of the best definitions of "to be" is this: "Sixteen workmen to one job, and fifteen of them getting left"—under a Democratic free-trade administration.

Personal acquaintances of Bryan, in the Populist convention, reassured some of the wavering delegates that the "Boy Orator of the Platte" is a full-fledged Populist. The assurance was hardly necessary. The young

man's record and the platform upon which he stands prove conclusively that he is a Populist, with all that the name implies; also, that he is in no sense a Democrat.

The New York Commercial Advertiser points a moral that would adorn a tale in the following definition it gives of the word vacuum. "A vacuum, my son," said the father in reply to the boy's question, "is the reserve which will be left in the United States Treasury if the free silverites ever get hold of the administration."

Cheap European goods brought here under free trade may have a very enticing look to the workman, but when that same free trade closes up American factories, throwing the workman out of work and out of money, those cheap goods look dearer, and are dearer, than half-dollars at a dollar apiece.

Municipal reform with a retention of any of the present members of the city government would be like trying to make sweet butter in a churn that hadn't been cleaned for a couple of years.

SHORTER SILVER CATECHISM.

(Chicago Times Herald.) Whenever the silver question is discussed the example of Mexico is cited by one side or the other. What has been Mexico's experience as a silver-standard country from time immemorial is well set forth in the subjoined catechism reproduced from the editorial columns of the New York World:

Q. Mexico has been a silver-standard country for four centuries. What is its present monetary condition? A. It is on a silver specie basis. Ten banks issue notes—\$28,427,000 in all. The specie (silver) reserve to pay is \$30,500,000. There is \$15,000,000 in silver dollars in circulation, and the country has about \$65,000,000 of money in use, counting in gold and subsidiary silver. The population is 12,100,000—\$4.50 per capita. There are no government notes.

Q. What has become of the \$3,321,000,000 coined by its eleven mints? A. It has been exported as fast as it was coined as bullion, to pay for imports, at its commercial price as bullion.

Q. What is a Mexican dollar equal to in our silver coinage? A. \$1.04. It contains 406.3 grains of fine silver; ours 371.25.

Q. What is it worth in Mexico in gold? A. Exactly 58 cents when silver is worth 68 cents per ounce as bullion; and 63 cents for a legal tender—5 cents being the cost of coinage. It fluctuates from day to day as bar silver fluctuates in London.

Q. Then a Mexican silver dollar is worth no more in Mexico than it is anywhere else in the world—it's market price as bullion? A. Yes; 6 cents, the cost of coinage. It has no other flat value in Mexico.

Q. Then its practical free and unlimited coinage adds nothing to its value? A. Only the legal-tender flat value in Mexico of 5 cents over the bullion value. If free coined, this would disappear and it would only be worth in Mexico its weight in silver.

Q. What is the cost of living in the City of Mexico? A. About one-fourth more than in New York City—in Mexican money. Hotel rates are \$5 per day. Cabs cost \$1.50 per hour. Street-car fares are 84 cents. Rents are higher than in New York City; board is dearer; restaurant meals cost more.

Q. What is the cost of food? A. Flour, 54 cents; sugar, 19 cents; beef, 64 cents; pork, 84 cents; coffee, 24 cents; tea (cheapest), \$1; cheese, 25 cents. All staples imported cost gold prices in addition to duties.

Q. How much of this Mexican silver money can a man earn? A. The street-car companies pay conductors, drivers and collectors from 50 cents to \$1 per day. The highest wage paid blacksmiths is \$2.50; bookbinders, \$1; carpenters, \$1.50; engine drivers, \$1.50; harness-makers, hatters, locksmiths, silversmiths, plumbers and turners, \$1; machinists, \$1.75; bricklayers, stone cutters, house painters, \$1.25. Many work for half these rates.

Q. Then the cost of living is much higher and wages of craftsmen much lower than with us? A. Decidedly. A craftsman in Mexico receives practically one-half American wages, and his living in the same way as here costs much more.

Q. How is it with laborers? A. They get from 37 1/2 to 50 cents per day in this Mexican silver money.

Q. And how do they live? A. "At less expense than a farm horse in New England," and not so well, as John Bigelow once remarked. "The laboring classes," says a Mexican newspaper, "regard themselves as a plant, which moves by extraneous aids only, and has no power of volition, and no desire to exercise it—if it had."

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTIONS. Manager H. C. Wyatt of the Los Angeles Theater has been in San Francisco the last week, and writes to Mr. Modlin-Wood that he has secured for a brief engagement, commencing Monday, August 1, the stock company now playing at the California Theater. This organization, said to be one of the best ever brought together in San Francisco, includes Frederick Ward, playing lead in conjunction with Rose Coghlan as leading lady. The other members number William Beach, John T. Sullivan, L. R. Blockwood, Harold Viard, Effie Shannon, Oliver Oliver and Mrs. Vandenhoff, who are able to fill all the requirements of their respective roles. The plays to be produced are the ones now giving satisfaction in San Francisco, and include a brilliant dramatic version of "Carmen," the great New York success of last season, entitled "Madame," "Americans Abroad," etc., etc. Frederick Ward is a great favorite in Los Angeles, and this presents a chance to see this successful tragic artist in a different line of work.

Debtors and Creditors. (Philadelphia Record.) The creditors number nineteen-twentieths of the people of the United States. The instant that a street corner strikes his pick in the ground on a Monday morning he becomes and remains a creditor until paid off at the end of the week; and when pay-day comes he won't take 50-cent dollars if he can help it. When the issue shall be thoroughly understood the result will not be in doubt.

What Was It Deluged?

(San Francisco Chronicle.) What was the Santa Fe road about when it let the Japanese Mail Steamship Company pass the open ports of Southern California to seek a terminus on the Sound?

THE REVOLT.

Prominent Democrats Who Reject the Chicago Platform.

More German Newspapers Which Refuse to Support It.

All Counsel Consolidation for McKinley as the Only Certain Safety Against Disorder and Anarchy—Revolt in Kentucky.

(New York Sun, Dem.) Mass every honest American vote on one candidate representing honest money, the nation's honor and intention of this matter to preserve the government of the nation from the hands of their fathers handed down to them. Waste no ammunition when Populism is shrieking its battle cry, and anarchy is lurking close behind in the rear with torch in hand. McKinley's personality is nothing in this contest. His previous political career is nothing. Accident has made him a thousand times more precious than any party badge.

Against the Swindle.

(Peoria, Ill., Democrat.) Ninety per cent of all the German voters are for sound money, as well as all the German newspapers of any consequence in the whole country, with few exceptions. Not one of the London Humanitarians, Democratic papers, either North or South, does support the Populistic ticket nominated at Chicago and neither will the London Humanitarians, an honorable course of thirty-six years as a Democratic and conservative organ, become a mouthpiece for Populistic and socialistic principles. We will fight for good money, honest Cleveland Democracy, and shall, to the best of our ability, help the Germans of Central Illinois to put down this silver craze and swindle on the people.

Another McKinley Supporter.

(Rochester Abend Post and Beobachter.) The necessity of preserving the honor and credit of the country compels every patriotic citizen to set aside all other issues for the time being, and stand up for the party that pledges its life for maintaining the gold standard. We are opposed to the platform and candidates of the Chicago convention, and support the sound money principles of the Republican party and its standard-bearers, in so far as they represent sound money, a moderate tariff and civil service reform.

Wages the Last Thing to Rise.

(Baltimore Sun, Ind.) There is only one way in which the riot of high prices which free silver is expected to inaugurate could ever leave the workman as well off as he is at present, and that is by raising his wages just as fast and as high as the prices are raised of all the things which he has to go to the market and buy. But the experience of all inflation periods is that wages, while wages have eventually risen as well as other things, they have not risen nearly as quickly nor as high. In other words, the price of labor has been the last thing to feel the lift of an inflation movement.

Revolt in Kentucky.

(Lexington, Ky., Special to New York Mail and Express.) The Morning Herald, the leading Democratic daily of Lexington, has bolted the Chicago platform. In an editorial yesterday morning, headed "The Revolt Against Albigelism," it says: "While the American citizen owes a duty to the party whose cause he has espoused, he owes a very much higher, and more sacred duty to his country."

How Will He Get Them?

(Chicago Chronicle, Dem.) "How's a poor man going to get gold dollars?" shouts the silverite, who is so sure of a poor man going to get silver dollars? Will the silver miners, after having from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year coined, give the dollars to the poor? Not much. The poor man will not be able to get silver dollars except by working for them the same as he works for gold dollars. And after he gets the silver dollars, he will find that they are worth but half as much while he has worked just as hard to get them.

Preparing for a Waterloo.

(Kansas City Star, Dem.) It would seem that in turning their backs upon the leader who restored the party to power after a retirement of a quarter of a century, and in becoming the sponsor of a vitiated currency, the Democratic politicians who attend the convention at Chicago have prepared the way for another Waterloo, and for a defeat as overwhelming and disastrous as that which befell the Democracy in 1860, when the enlightened and humane sentiment of the country repudiated that corrupted organization because of its cowardly and servile devotion to the awful sin of human bondage.

Threatening Business.

(Utica Observer, Dem.) A bright young man with a silvery, demagogic tongue is planted on the anti-Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and the excited victims of a singular illogical craze view with the symmetrical eyes of anarchy and Populism in the long acclaim to William J. Bryan, the eloquent and eccentric representative of the bolters of Nebraska. The platform and the candidate threaten a paralysis of business until the day of election; for a longer period if success could possibly attend; and they condemn the Democratic party to a fate far more disastrous than any other party; but the Democratic party is undying.

Bolts His Party.

(New Albany, Ind., Special to New York Mail and Express.) Hon. Charles L. Jewett of New Albany, ex-chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Executive Committee, has withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Indiana District because his party declared for free silver.

Party Greater Than the Man.

(St. Paul Globe.) For ourselves, and for the body of the faithful believers in bimetalism, we say that it will take more than the dictum of a convention, chosen and managed as this has been, to make free silver, leading to immediate silver monometallism, a principle of the Democratic faith. The Democratic party is greater than any man within it, and has survived more than one mistake. It will outlive this one and triumph in spite of it, because it ministers to the eternal needs of the republic and stands as the only representative and bulwark of the rights of a free people.

McKinley Will Get Them.

(Minneapolis Journal.) It will probably make very little difference whether the independent Democratic ticket is actualized or not—the vote will go to McKinley if it is apparent that there is the slightest danger of Bryan's success, just as Minnesota Democrats voted in 1894 by the thousands for Nel-

son instead of Becker, for fear the Owen might win.

Issue Must Be Met.

(Philadelphia Times, Dem.) Repudiation and anarchy have hung their black flag over the American people, and the issue must be met by the efforts of good citizens of all parties for the preservation of the honor and safety of the republic.

Condemn the Platform.

(New York Mail and Express.) The East Orange, N. J., Democratic Tariff Reform Club at its last meeting adopted resolutions condemning and repudiating the platform of the Chicago convention, and refusing to support its candidates.

WOMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Durgin are hale and active men living near Portland, Me. Mr. Durgin is 102 years of age and his wife 98.

Lady Mary Hamilton Douglas, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, will marry the comes of age, have an income of \$1,000,000 a year.

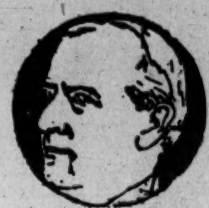
A miniature of the young Duchess of Marlborough has recently been painted by Miss Kussner. The Duke has ordered two copies of the portrait, the total cost being somewhat \$200.

One of the trials of Queen Victoria's existence is the enormous amount of original "poetry" sent to her from all parts of the world. On the recent birth of the royal grandson nearly half a ton of manuscript verse was received at Windsor.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris's eldest daughter, Miss Vivian Sartoris, who has been studying abroad, has come home for the summer. Mrs. Sartoris Palmer has taken a house at Newport, and Mrs. Grant is expected to be her guest during the season.

Annie Jenness Miller's ambition is to establish at the national capital an institution for physical development, and the highest art of self-culture, which shall be under the control of able scientific anatomy, chemistry and physical science.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, who stumped the United States in 1871-72 as a Presidential candidate, is now the editor of the London Humanitarian and in her



Indications Fair.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.
July 25.—At 5 a. m., the barometer registered 29.97; at 5 p. m., 29.94. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 63 deg. and 69 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a. m., 89 per cent.; 5 p. m., 72 per cent. Wind, 5 a. m., west, velocity, 3 miles; 5 p. m., west, velocity, 8 miles. Character of weather, 5 a. m., cloudy; 5 p. m., clear. Maximum temperature, 78 deg.; minimum temperature, 62 deg.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Bells, tin horns, shotguns, red fire and Roman candles—that is enthusiasm.

The Times' special steamer, the Linda, which carries the many copies of this paper to Catalina Island every day, is appreciated by the readers who are sojourning at that charming resort. The arrival of the little steamer is quite an event to the pretty town on the crescent bay.

Ostrich propagation has not yet passed the experimental stage in Southern California. Los Angeles county has one of the largest ostrich farms in the State. One hundred healthy birds are netting a handsome revenue to their owner, and it is not improbable that this will become an important industry in the near future.

An example should be made of some of those small-minded and depraved individuals who are stealing tags from dogs. A member of The Times force has had two tags taken from his dog within a week. The first time the tag was taken and then the tag and collar both. It is not alone the expense of getting a new tag, but the risk of having a valuable dog taken to the pound and disposed of, that have to be considered.

San Francisco health authorities are doing a work that should be carried on throughout this State with as rigid a hand as the law will allow. This refers to the detection and extermination of cows afflicted with tuberculosis. The dissemination of this disease among humans by means of infected milk is a prolific source for the increase of this bane to humanity. Well poised sanitary observers believe that the laws of all the States should be amplified promptly in order to give sanitary officials larger power in observing and destroying diseased cows. This is a life or death matter to millions of people.

Pomona's school system is yet all torn up, because of the dissensions between Superintendent Molyneux and the School Board. The board asked Molyneux to resign. He refused. There was an investigation of his character and ability, which resulted in a verdict that he was guilty of the offense of using tobacco. Now the School Board has curtailed the duties and responsibilities of the superintendent until they amount to practically nothing and has cut down the salary of the office to \$100 a year. Molyneux is still defiant. He declares he won't give up, and threatens legal proceedings to compel the board to pay him his old salary and let him perform his old work.

San Diego is prolific in many things, and to the bay in climate the people of Southern California gladly yield the palm for actual accomplishments, as well as for things prospective, though almost certain of realization. The credit mark now to be given San Diego is for things realized, or, rather, for humans realized. Five families living in three houses situated side by side on Logan avenue, have recently had born to them five pairs of twins. There is much wonderment thereat. Four couples of the fond parents are superstitious. They have moved to another quarter of the city. In the face of the agitation of free silver and Populism they feel unable to up the twin racket. And, as before stated, they are superstitious.

The local silverbriekers are entitled to sympathy. After nearly two weeks of preparation, and a vast amount of drumming up, there could only be mustered, for the ratification parade of last evening about six hundred and fifty men and small boys. Verily, this is tough, and indicates that as many as several Jeffersonian Democrats declined to take part in what was announced by the local ratification organ would be something to "collapse the memory of previous occasions," and presumably to swear by in the future. The actual showing was so diametrically the opposite of this gorgeous prediction that many are wondering whether free silver at 16 to 1 is really so potent a war cry as the demagogues claimed it would be.

In Los Angeles county there are 50,185 bearing lemon trees, and 237,530 trees that have not yet reached that stage of maturity. Horticulturalists are beginning to give some attention to the cultivation of almonds, and reliable statistics at hand place the number of these nut-bearing trees at 3050, while the number of immature growth reaches the encouraging aggregate of 169,800. There are 20,515 producing orange trees, and 441,060 that have not yet come into bearing. But little attention has been given to olive culture in the past, hence the number of bearing trees aggregates only 13,365. The profitable manufacture of a superior grade of olive oil has stimulated this class of husbandry, and Los Angeles county now has 239,575 trees that will soon be adding their product to the horticultural wealth of this section of the State.

Barbecue at Redondo.
Redondo will hold open house, so to speak, all day today, to entertain her guests at a complimentary barbecue and band concert. The citizens will provide a generous amount of delicious meat barbecued in the original Mexican style, which will be distributed free to all who accept their invitation to come and spend the day with them at their pleasant resort.



It one will withdraw himself from the turmoil of agitation that is going on in this great, but bedeviled, country of ours long enough to think a bit, he cannot but conclude that civilization is so nearly a failure that, at least, totters on the edge of that abyss at whose bottom is bankruptcy and disaster. For what a country for infernal agitation this is! Nothing is left alone in any fixed condition anywhere long enough for matters to settle, but all the time and everywhere it is agitate! agitate! agitate!

We pass a law, but before it becomes operative, agitation is commenced to repeal it. We adopt a tariff system, but before trade can adapt itself to the conditions of the system, everything is unsettled and unsettled by change. The moment that dull times come upon the land—and it seems to be a law of nature that they must come, because man is such a restless and unsettled animal—we begin to try to make laws to restore good times, and in the effort simply muddle up things worse than they were before. In the opinion of the Eagle people, which may not amount to much to some of you, but to us it is the greatest opinion on tap anywhere on earth! Infernal agitation has more to do in bringing distress upon the people than all other things combined. Permanency and stability in the laws and in our system of government, and in our systems of tariff, and of finance is worth more than all the doctrines that were ever preached. The people can adapt themselves and trade can adapt itself to almost any condition, but no people can conform and no commerce can be adapted to conditions that are as variable as the shifting weather-cock on a spire. What if God Almighty should some day take it into his mind to change the motions of the celestial orbs that go swinging with rhythmic accuracy through space?

What if He should conclude to switch the Milky Way around in some other shape; make the moon do a daylight shift, and put the sun on the night shine; haul Venus around where Jupiter is at, and reverse the stars in the big dipper—how long do you think it would be before planets were smashing against planets and red-hot suns and frozen moons were running amuck among other planets and moons, and knocking the entire plan of celestial procedure into a state of chaos?

What if He should conclude to slow down the motion of this little measly and mangy earth of ours, bring Mars down to within eighty miles of us, put Arcturus on watch as our orb of day, scatter the Pleiades around on picket duty in different parts of the heavens and above the north star over in the sky about 70 degrees, what sort of a state would we be in?

But, thank goodness! Nature's plans do not change. The whirling worlds and suns go on year in and year out, circling through the vast impenetrable abysses of the upper air, and they change not in their courses. No act of Congress and no artesian sprout of eloquence can make or unmake the laws that rule the stars which shimmer and the suns that glow.

Nightly we may look aloft and see the constellations fixed and immutable. The polar star gleams always where God first fixed it, and its shining point of light will be there in the untold ages that are to come after all that is now on the world is death and ruin. Tomorrow the sun will rise as it has risen for millions of years back of those blue hills to the eastward, and the night shall meet it on the sky's westerly edge as it has through eons of ages. Always above us sweeps the great blue dome, so vastly grand and so majestically beautiful. Sometimes clouds shut out the vision of it, but we know that however lowering the murky pall overhead, still behind the dusky curtain of the dark, the sun shines on, and yet is the sky there, deeply, darkly, beautifully blue. And as one thinks of this, and notes Nature's example, he can but wonder that man should not read a lesson in those stars that gleam afar and fashion his doings upon the way they point.

But not he must needs agitate. At every turn of life he agitates. If times be good, he agitates to make them better, and destroys the good that is. If times be ill, he agitates to improve them, and further disturbs the disturbance. Out of quiet he brings chaos; out of disaster he brings despair. Whenever he is, there is no such thing as peace, though he may cry "peace" until the market places echo with the noise of his shouting. What his fellow-man builds he pulls down in ruins, and so comes grief to the race; tears to the eyes of childhood. If the Omnipotent could but say to this country today: "These statutes are the laws; they must stand; man shall not change them." I just have an idea that the world would settle down to business and that prosperity would rule.

For what we need is stability in affairs; a code that is not changed by every jackanapes who succeeds in getting elected to the Legislature; a tariff system that men in the pursuits of

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

—15—
Cool and...
Comfortable
these warm days.

The table is the best.
The rooms are the best.
The fishing is the best.
Everything is the best
to be found.

Society people center there—It is the IDEAL RESORT of the PACIFIC COAST.

Coronado Agency,
Cor. Spring and Second St.
LOW RATES FOR SUMMER.

JUST RECEIVED—
Another large supply of Harold Frederic's great novel,
The Damnation of Theron Ware,
published in England under the title of "Illumination," highly indorsed by Gladstone..... \$1.50
Other works by the same author:
Seth's Brother's Wife..... \$1.25
The Copperhead..... \$1.00
The Lawton Girl..... \$1.25
In the Valley..... \$1.00
Marsena, and Other Stories of the War Time..... \$1.00
For sale by
C. C. PARKER,
No. 245 S. Broadway, near Public Library

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PURITAS
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228
The Ice & Cold
Storage Co.

Beach
Dresses
For the little
ones, at..... 50¢

Just received 20-dozen of those lovely....
French
Percle Dresses

In the prettiest shapes, made with full bishop sleeves, extra full skirts with 8-inch hem, trimmed with embroidery. The materials alone could not be bought for the money; ages 1 to 14 yrs.

Ladies.....
Will find it pays to buy of the maker, thereby saving three profits. We employ over 300 hands and sell all ready-made goods at wholesale prices.

Patronize
Home industry.

I. MAGNIN & CO.,
237 S. Spring St.,
340 Market Street, San Francisco.
Telephone 782 Black.
Mail orders promptly filled.

commerce may depend upon for a longer term than overnight, and a scheme of finance that shall not be pulled and hauled about on political platforms until it looks like the wreck of worlds. Many of our laws may not be good laws, but we can only get rid of them by enforcing them to the letter; and it surely obtains that the constant shifting about and changing of laws is worse than the maintenance in the statutes of bad ones.

Therefore, would the Eagle people lift up their unmusical voices and scream for less monkeying with the things that are. Let us have peace on the tariff question, save the money question. Let us, in heaven's name, keep still long enough to find out where we are at, for a few months, at least. Down with the cursed agitator, whatever he terms himself; and your petitioner will ever pray.

THE EAGLE.
\$1 Buys
100 cents' worth of
Harrison's
Paint.
It is Pure.
Can you say the same for others?

P. H. Mathews,
238-240 S. Main St.

365 Days a Year
You Wear...
SHIRTS.

There's comfort and satisfaction in wearing those that are perfect fitting. We build that kind, and solicit your orders. Fit, workmanship and quality guaranteed

PARRY SHIRT CO.
120 S. Spring Street.

All Agree That
SPENCE'S PREMIUM BAKING POWDER

Is the best they ever used. If you try this powder once you will use no other. Sold by nearly all grocers in Southern California at the following prices:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------|--------|
| 1-lb Cans..... | 10c | 1-lb Cans..... | 20c |
| 1-lb Cans..... | 40c | 1-lb Cans..... | \$1.85 |

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TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY
311 West Second Street
Near Broadway. Phone 1546

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|---|-----|--|-----|
| 5 Gallons Coal Oil..... | 80c | Terry's M. and J. Coffee, per lb..... | 25c |
| 5 Gallons Gasoline..... | 74c | Terry's Japan Tea, per lb..... | 25c |
| Parlor Matches, 12 boxes..... | 74c | Extra Soda Crackers, per lb..... | 10c |
| California Matches, 120..... | 5c | Graham Crackers, per lb..... | 10c |
| 25 ounces E. C. Baking Powder..... | 30c | Vanilla Wafers, per lb..... | 12c |
| Dr. Price's Baking Powder, per lb..... | 40c | Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb..... | 10c |
| Jelly Glasses, per doz..... | 80c | Chow Chow, per bottle..... | 10c |
| Macaroni, per lb..... | 7c | Pine or Mixed Pickles, per bottle..... | 10c |
| White Wine Vinegar, per bottle..... | 8c | Picnic Deviled Ham, per can..... | 5c |
| Watermelons, Caneles upes, Peaches, Raspberries, Grapes, Fresh Daily. | | Boston Baked Beans, per can..... | 5c |

Coronado Natural Mineral Water,
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Office at 204 South Spring Street. Telephone 1204.
W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

BOYS! GIRLS!
ON OCTOBER FIRST
We will present to the one bringing us the largest number of Labels from our
PRINCESS SODA Cartoons
A \$100 BICYCLE FREE.

Wishing to give you the BEST and HIGHEST GRADE, we had this beautiful Bicycle constructed expressly by the PACIFIC CYCLE CO. of this city.

Manfr's Candy and Crackers.
BISHOP & COMPANY.

Handsfull
of
Money

saved annually by buying
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Pease's. The price stick
has been whittled down
to a very low point. Your
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PEASE,
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C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and
Chemist,
222 North Main St., Los Angeles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day
or night.

\$3 BELTS FOR \$30
Old fashioned and poorly
made, can be had by
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and traveling "lecturers."
For a first-class article,
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FRIEDRICH & SONS, 704 Sacramento street,
CORNER KEATY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

J. T. SHEWARD,
113-115 North Spring St.

It is warm weather for Feather Boas, but the people are buying them. Most excellent for the cool evenings. Not cool enough for a wrap, but just right for Feather Boas. Nice Neck Boas black tipped with white or plain black. Nice and fluffy, 50c each.

Full yard length Boas. Nice and fluffy, 50c. Not many at this price.

Excellent large Boas. Rich effects. Finest feathers, \$1 and \$1.50.

Only a few of the richest colored Feather Boas. Light blue, pink, white, cream, Nile, black.

The \$2 Boas are extra fine. They are heavily covered and are an ideal Feather Boa.

Feather Boas will be largely used during the fall and winter and a little later on will be a scarce article.

New Leather Belts. White Kid Belts with white kid buckles. Lined. They are the only Belt on the market that will not wrinkle, 50c.

Black Kid Belts in rich designs. Finest leather used and make first-class in every way. These Belts are made in this city and are worth double the Eastern-made Belts for the same price, 50c.

Fine Colored Belts made by the same parties as low as 25c. They are the equal of 50c Eastern-made Belts.

Ladies' Ties in neat designs. Another Los Angeles production. Better made and better styles than Eastern-made goods, 25c. Black and colors.

Narrow Valenciennes Laces in all shades.

Carriage Parasols and Sailor Hats, with a large assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists. Just the needs for this sizzling weather. Prices reduced on many articles.

Newberry's
Pure Olive Oil.

Pure California Lucca Oil, qts..... \$1.00 | El Montecito Pure Olive Oil, qts..... \$1.00
Howland's Pure Olive Oil, qts..... \$1.00 | Elwood Cooper's Pure Olive Oil, qts..... \$1.00
We are headquarters for Pure California Olive Oil.
216 and 218 S. Spring St.

BANKS.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital..... \$500,000.00
Surplus..... 45,000.00
Total..... \$545,000.00
OEO. H. BONEBRAKE..... President
WARREN GILLEN..... Vice-President
F. C. HOWES..... Cashier
W. E. COE..... Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF LOS ANGELES
Capital stock..... \$400,000
Surplus and undivided profits over 230,000
J. M. ELLIOTT..... President
W. G. KERCKHOFF..... Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON..... Cashier
G. B. SHAFER..... Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell,
J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff,
H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.
No public funds or other preferred deposits
received by this bank.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK
—AND TRUST COMPANY.
Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts.
(Temple Block) Los Angeles.
CAPITAL PAID UP..... \$100,000
Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, president;
I. N. Van Nuy, vice-president; J. V.
Wachtel, cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kaspars
Cohn, H. W. O'Malley, J. B. Lankershim,
O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.
Money loaned on Real Estate.
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital (paid up)..... \$200,000
Surplus and reserve..... 993,000
Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, G. R. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, L. W. Hellman.
Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.
OFFICERS: President, J. F. Sartori; Vice-President, MAURICE S. HELLMAN; Cashier, W. D. LONGYEAR.
5 per cent. interest paid on Term, 8 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Profits \$270,000.00
OFFICERS: President, J. M. C. MARBLE; Vice-President, G. T. CHURCHILL; Cashier, R. M. LUTZ; Assistant Cashier, J. A. HADLEY.
DIRECTORS: J. M. C. MARBLE, G. T. CHURCHILL, O. T. JOHNSON, JOHN WOLFEKIN, GEORGE IRVING, H. W. STOWELL, M. F. C. KLOCKER, W. S. DAVAN, M. H. SHERMAN, F. E. NEWLIN, A. HADLEY.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF
First National Bank of Los Angeles
At Close of Business July 14, 1896.
Condensed from report made pursuant to order of Comptroller.

| RESOURCES. | LIABILITIES. |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Loans and discounts..... \$1,267,794.33 | Capital stock..... \$400,000.00 |
| Overdrafts..... 9,586.58 | Surplus..... 80,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation..... 50,000.00 | Undivided profits..... 173,944.43 |
| State, securities, etc..... 207,779.96 | Circulation..... 4,260.00 |
| Banking house, furniture and fixtures..... 52,000.00 | Deposits..... 1,037,264.75 |
| Other real estate..... 75,501.25 | |
| Five per cent. redemption fund..... 2,500.00 | |
| Cash and sight exchange..... 72,992.97 | |
| Total..... \$2,286,585.12 | |

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A WOMAN'S WRONGS

A Bigamist's Victim Awarded the Azusa Property.

M. Louise Jones's \$10,000 Note is Ordered Canceled.

More Reports Pertaining to Street Sprinkling—Proposition to Increase a City Official's Salary. Other Municipal Matters.

At the City Hall yesterday, the City Clerk and Superintendent of Street Sprinkling filed reports to the Council. The Finance Committee considered the question of increasing the salary of the City Electrician, without taking action in the matter.

At the Courthouse yesterday a decree was entered in Judge McKinley's court awarding Mrs. Wiegand the Azusa property of Frederick William Kind, the bigamist. M. Louise Jones was given judgment annulling the \$10,000 note held by Mary Edna Osborne. J. C. Bewley was one of the defendants. The Beal divorce proceedings team with interest. Both parents want the baby. The Board of Supervisors granted the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company until December 24, 1897, in which to complete its wharf at San Pedro. The county will bring suit to condemn property owned by John Lietzan, for the purpose of extending Third-ninth street. Mayet was appointed Constable at Fairmont, to succeed R. A. Menzie, resigned. The new Cape Water Company has been granted a pipe line franchise along the highway near San Gabriel. Ten new citizens were admitted. Mrs. E. L. Kords was granted a divorce. Fifty persons joined in a suit against Newell & Gammon, and J. W. Strange yesterday. The document of forty-one pages asks that the various claims be adjudged a lien upon the brick building on South Broadway. Hamm has entered a plea of not guilty. Spillman was arranged, and placed under \$1000 bonds for examination upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

SUBURBAN STREETS.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THEY BE SPRINKLED.

A Communication to the Council Upon the Subject—City Clerk's Report—The Landmarks Club Files a Petition Regarding the Destruction of Beautiful Trees.

The man who is paid a salary by the Council to see that the streets are properly sprinkled is acquiring a reputation as a ready letter-writer second only to that of G. Cleveland. His audience is the City Council, and to these unfortunate men the Superintendent of Street Sprinkling indites letters every month or so, recommending so many good and useful things that the Council blushes and is much ashamed to acknowledge that it has not thought of the same before.

Drain's latest to the Council was filed yesterday, and reads as follows: "Now that the annexation question is finally settled, I would recommend that the following streets be sprinkled: 'Pico street, from Alvarado to the end of car line. This street is fast being destroyed for want of sprinkling. Bryant avenue, from Hoover street to Vermont street; Maxwell avenue, from Hoover street to Vermont street; Forrester avenue, from Hoover street to Vermont street; Thirtieth street, from Hoover street to Vermont street; Clinton avenue from Hoover street to Howland street; Jefferson street, from present point of sprinkling to Vermont street; Vermont street, from the south city limits to Adams; Central avenue, from Southern Pacific Company's tracks, south about three hundred feet. 'These streets are all graded to the in my opinion it is economy to sprinkle them. I cannot recommend the placing of sprinkling hydrants in front of any person's property, because I consider them a nuisance. "I would suggest that your honorable body place fire hydrants on these streets; by doing so we can get water for sprinkling and at the same time it will be a protection against fire. The West End Water Company has from four to eight-inch pipes on these streets. The Meek Baking Company has built a fine building at the corner of Sixth and San Pedro streets. There is a sprinkling hydrant street in front of their door. I would recommend that this hydrant be removed to the back of their building on Sixth street."

CITY CLERK'S REPORT.

Ordinances for Street Improvement Work Ready for Action.

City Clerk Luckenbach will tomorrow make the following report to the City Council:

"In the matter of the improvement of San Julian street, from Twelfth to Pico streets, notice of street work was published July 26. Time for protest expired July 13. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all orders and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction July 24, to pass the final ordinance which is herewith submitted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Custer avenue from Temple street to Bellevue avenue, notice of street work was published July 26. Time for protest expired July 13. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, Council acquired jurisdiction July 24, to pass the final ordinance, which is herewith submitted."

The Landmarks Club Objects.

The Finance Committee of the Council yesterday considered the recommendation of the Fire Commissioners that the salary of the City Electrician be advanced from \$35 to \$125 a month. It was the feeling of the committee that the electrician should have more money, as a reward for his labors, but no definite action was taken, or any recommendation made, in the matter.

Furniture for the New Jail.

all probability the Building Committee of the Council will soon make a recommendation that bids be advertised for, to provide such furniture as may be found necessary to have. The work of placing the electrical fixtures in the building will be in charge of City Electrician Francis, who recently did a similar piece of work in the City Hall.

School Superintendent's Report.

For the past several weeks, the office force of the School Superintendent's department has been busy, engaged in the preparation of its annual report. The report is a voluminous document, embracing statistics of every branch of school work in the city. It will be printed when finished, and used not alone by the department for reference purposes, but by all those who are interested in the city's educational work.

Building Permits.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

Mrs. L. J. Hammond, a store building at 120½ South Spring street, to cost \$4000.

Stimson Bros., a dwelling on Florida street, near Moore street, to cost \$1500.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

YOU ARE NOT HIS WIFE.

MRS. WIEGAND'S REVELATION SIX YEARS AFTER MARRIAGE.

She Thought Frederick William Kind Was Unmarried—Intelligence Through Settlement of Estate—The Court Awards Her The Azusa Property.

A judgment of court has at last partly righted a woman's wrongs. Mary M. Wiegand married Frederick William Kind on February 27, 1889, in the belief that he was a single man and that there were no obstacles to a legitimate union between them.

The complaint now recites that on February 23, 1889, the new wife placed in his hands \$800 of her own money, to be repaid at some future time. The woman's new life seemed to be peculiarly happy, and she did not even remotely suspect that she was living with a bigamist. Fortune, too, was kind and they were blessed with moderate prosperity. May 28, 1892, Kind purchased lots 1, 2 and 3, in block 19 of the town of Azusa; in November, 1894, they filed a homestead upon the property, and as to be assured of an earthly abiding place should business reverses come.

Finally death came and the woman's grief was soon followed by deep distress and humiliation. January 18, 1895, saw the end of Kind's earthly career. The widow saw his body lowered into the earth and went into mourning in respect to his cherished memory. But there is an end to mourning, as well as to happiness. During the administration proceedings in Kind's estate the terrible revelation came. On November 8, 1895, Mrs. Kind No. 2 (Mary M. Wiegand) learned for the first time that the deceased had another living wife in the person of Louisa Kind. This intelligence filled her with grief and alarm; the new wife, and yet the old and legitimate one, came in to contest the proceedings and secure her husband's property. And had not the later wife given up her individual money and toiled to accumulate the little property? Something must be done, and that something quickly.

Mrs. Mary Wiegand now instituted proceedings against Max Lowenthal, William Kind, Louisa Kind, Albertina Kind and F. M. Kelsey, as administrators, for a decree annulling the Azusa property to her setting out all the facts in regard to its purchase with her own money, her marriage to the deceased under the misapprehension that he was a single man and that there was no impediment to the legal union.

In due time the cause came to trial and was argued and submitted. Judge McKinley made an order yesterday awarding the property to the unfortunate woman, as prayed for in her complaint, thus righting the wrong as far as possible under the operations of civil law, while the officers having been called before a higher court.

THE NOTE IS VOID.

M. Louise Jones Recovers that Mysterious \$10,000 Note.

M. Louise Jones, the aged woman whose name appeared as the signer of a note for \$10,000, payable to Mary Edna Osborne, was awarded judgment as prayed for in Judge McKinley's court yesterday.

She brought suit some time ago to have the note annulled on the ground that she had never signed any such document, and had never been indebted to anyone in the sum, and, as her wages of \$30 per month become due, and which were always promptly met during the time the defendant was in her service.

After securing the note, Mary Edna Osborne assigned it to J. C. Bewley. At a later date he reindorsed it back to her, with the words, "Without recourse," heavily underscored.

This judgment effectually disposes of the note and orders its custody into the hands of Mrs. Jones. J. C. Bewley was also made a defendant in the action.

TEN NEW CITIZENS.

England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and Germany in Line.

Richard F. Bennett, native of Ireland, was admitted to citizenship in Judge Clark's court yesterday.

The following persons were admitted to citizenship in Judge Smith's court yesterday: George H. Parker, Scotland; John Gumbgen, Germany; Frederick G. Manley, Great Britain; August P. Cheval, France; John C. Drom, Germany.

The following persons were admitted by Judge McKinley yesterday: Andrew Ackerman and Charles G. Bailie, Canada; Robert Barry, England; Aaron Ramsey, Ireland.

MONTE VISTA PARK.

This Week May Be Consumed by the Stubborn Contest.

The Monte Vista Park ownership is still being contested before Judge Torrance in Department Five.

This matter has been on trial during nearly the entire week, and the evidence is not yet all in. The cause will be resumed Monday morning and may monopolize the greater part of the week.

ALL WANT THE BABY.

The Beal Divorce Suit Is Still on Trial.

The divorce suit of Beal vs. Beal was on trial in Judge Van Dyke's court yesterday and went over until next Wednesday.

Both parents are making a determined fight for the custody of a baby 17 months old.

Beal made the statement from the witness box yesterday that he was prepared to take care of the child, and would be willing to put up a bond in the sum of \$20,000 as a guarantee.

Mrs. Beal wants the custody of her

baby and will probably be able to show an ability to take care of it. Yesterday was the second day in court, the trial having been continued a few weeks ago. It has now gone over till Wednesday and may be concluded during the day.

Kordes are Divorced.

Mrs. E. L. Kordes was granted a divorce from J. Kordes in Department Six yesterday on the grounds of desertion.

Charged with Grand Larceny.

W. P. Fitch was brought in to the County Jail yesterday and booked from Soledad on a charge of grand larceny.

Santa Ana Suits Filed.

The following suits have been filed against W. T. Reed of Santa Ana: D. N. and E. Walter & Co. San Francisco, balance on account for goods sold, \$1234; Heywood Bros. & Co. San Francisco, \$445.67; Hulse, Bradford & Co. San Francisco, \$322.75; A. R. Maines Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, \$325.60.

A Voluminous Document.

C. W. Arkells and forty-nine others have filed a document of forty-one pages, directed to H. T. Newell, A. J. Gammon and F. W. Strange to recover on a large number of small labor accounts and for a decree of court adjudging them a lien upon the Newell & Gammon building, on South Broadway.

Casey's Trial Set.

James Casey, charged with attempting to commit burglary, entered a plea of not guilty in Judge Smith's court yesterday, and his trial was set for August 10.

Hamm Pleads Not Guilty.

Carpenter, Hamm and Mitchell will appear in Judge Smith's court tomorrow, at which time it will be decided whether the men will be given separate trials. Hamm has entered a plea of not guilty. Carpenter and Mitchell will plead Monday.

More Lien Suits.

George W. Lawrence has begun suit against H. T. Newell, A. J. Gammon, F. W. Strange and A. Weiffenbach to recover \$250, alleged to be due for putting in electric appliances in the Newell & Gammon building on South Broadway, and for foreclosure of a lien upon the property.

Spillman is Arraigned.

W. T. Spillman was arraigned in Justice Young's court yesterday upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and was held in bonds of \$1000 for examination.

Change of Venue Granted.

The suit of Buford against Buford, being an action for divorce, was called before Judge Torrance in Department Five yesterday and a change of venue was granted. The defendant husband lives in San Francisco and the cause will now be heard in that county.

Gets Rent and Prémises.

In the action of E. Lapp against F. Felder for \$59.87, alleged to be due for rent and for restitution of premises, judgment was entered for plaintiff as prayed for in Judge McKinley's court yesterday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Wharf at San Pedro—Mayet Is Considerable Notes.

The Board of Supervisors received a request yesterday from the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, asking for more time in which to complete its wharf at San Pedro. The communication states that the company had a contract for dredging the channel, which was to have been completed last November, but, owing to the nature and hardness of the bottom, the contractor was not able to do the work within the time mentioned, and that it is not done yet and cannot be completed before the end of the year.

The franchise for the wharf was granted December 24, 1894, and by its terms the structure was to be completed within two years or on or before December 24, 1896. The company says if it is compelled to do the work within the specified time it would be compelled to prosecute construction that should not be done until the completion of the dredging.

An extension of time to December 24, 1897, was asked and granted, upon motion of Supervisor Hay. The application was made through Wade Kerkhoff, president of the company. The proposition of the Office Specialty Company of San Francisco to put a metal case in the property, which was referred to the Building Committee, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting of the board. A case of 42 roller-shelves was ordered, 19 inches, case to be 15 feet long and 7 feet high, will be delivered by the company for \$564.

An application for damages in the sum of \$84.50, by reason of the Adams-street extension through the Dimick ranch, was received from William Dimick & Co. The latter state that the applicants made a five-year lease upon the said ranch, dating from January 1, 1893, and a second lease dating five years from the expiration of the first lease, and that when they leased the property from Mr. Dimick it was expressly stated that the county should vacate the Adams-street extension through the pasture lot and the above estimate is simply for cost in losing the lease.

The matter was referred to the District Attorney.

A petition numerously signed was presented from Fairmont, protesting against that Alfred Mayet be appointed constable to succeed R. A. Menzie, resigned. Upon motion of Supervisor Haylet was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Chapea Water Company presented a petition for permission to lay a water pipe and conduct water along the county road from a point in the Santa Ana road south of A. B. Chapman's ranch along the Santa Ana and Rose roads to a point in the Santa Ana road near the southwest corner of San Gabriel school lot on south line of section 2, township 1 south, range 12 west, a distance of three miles.

John Lietzan objects to the extension of Third-ninth street, and the question was called up and discussed by the board yesterday. That body finally rejected the District Attorney to bring suit for condemnation of right-of-way against the recalcitrant property-owner.

Chamber of Commerce.

Donations are coming in very slowly these days, for this year's fruit crop is very light. But now and then something really choice is added to the permanent exhibit. Yesterday R. S. Doyle of Glendale contributed forty peaches, whose combined weight is forty pounds. Superintendent Wiggins will place the beautiful fruit in glass jars and it will form a valuable addition to the display. The San Diego Chamber of Commerce has donated a case of Eureka lemons of the Mesa brand which are fine specimens.

DAILY CONCERTS AT SANTA MONICA.

Afternoon and evening from bandstand on the bluff. Take the Southern Pacific. Fastest time, best equipment, seats for everybody. Week-days, nineteen trains; Sunday, thirty trains. Last train, returning, leaves Santa Monica 10 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

Wine, wine, ye power and praise
Have ever been sung, in ye minstrel layes;
But ye Puritas Sparklinge hathe ye greater clame,
On ye goode olde man and his goode olde dame.



Ye Puritas be ye pure, healthful, Distilled Water Sparklinge like ye mountain springe. Ye imitations of ye Puritas are as different from ye Puritas as ye morning lighte from ye nighte tyme. Five gallons of ye Puritas for four shillings, or ten gallons at ye one tyme for six shillings. Ye goode man will hasten it quicke to ye house if ye sende ye order by telephone 228.

The Ice and Cold Storage Co.

Telephone 228, Cor. Seventh St. and Santa Fe Tracks.

A DEEP-SEA WONDER

Remarkable Feat Performed by an Aged Hawaiian.

Fastened a Bight to an Anchor Eighty-four Feet Deep.

He is 65 Years of Age, a Direct Descendant of King Kamehameha, and Comes of a Noble Race of Divers.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

SA FRANCISCO, July 22.—Capt. E. W. Christiansen of the brigantine John D. Spreckels, which runs between San Francisco and Hawaii, brings a remarkable account of deep-sea diving performed by a native diver without the help of any diving apparatus whatever other than that which nature has given him.

It seems that the ship, as it was leaving Mahukona, Hawaii, on its last trip, lost its anchor in a depth of fourteen fathoms (eighty-four feet of water). The only hope of recovering the anchor lay in catching it by "aweepling" with the bight of a lead-weighted line, the weights distributed over several feet of line to keep it down. The ends of the line are then carried by boats, which tow the bight over the supposed location of the anchor, in the hope that it may foul the fluke of it. When fastened, the boats then come together, raising the anchor to the surface.

This undertaking is a difficult one, not always successful. Should the bottom of the ocean at the point in question be uneven and full of boulders, the bight is more likely to foul the rocks than the anchor.

After these preparations had been made a native swimmer and diver, Keamuku Kalamau, 65 years of age, a direct descendant of King Kamehameha, offered his assistance. This remarkable man, at his advanced age, offered to make the attempt of diving to the bottom in the eighty-four feet of water, and fastening the bight to the anchor.

He first located the position of the anchor on the bottom, by means of a "sea telescope," consisting of an oil drum, with a glass inserted in the bottom, and with a disc in the middle. The waters here are very clear, so the bight was more likely to foul the rocks than the anchor.

"Do you want a drink of brandy when you finish the job?" asked Capt. Christiansen.

"Yes, I want a little one now," answered the old man, "and when finished I'll take a big one."

every-day affair. This time, however, he was a little more careful in getting away. He took several long breaths, inflated his lungs to their fullest capacity, expanded his chest and expelled the air several times. Then he filled his big chest with two great lungfuls of air, once more took the plunge, and went like an arrow straight to the anchor at the bottom. For a long distance down he could be seen moving through the water, but soon disappeared entirely from view of the watchers above.

One minute passed, thirty seconds, fifty seconds—more, two minutes. He had not reappeared and the watchers above began to hold their breaths. After the expiration of two minutes and fifteen seconds, his body shot up out of the water. He was panting for breath, after his tremendous exertion, but he clutched the heavy stock of the anchor and fastened the bight again firmly to the flukes. The anchor was recovered without further mishap.

He came to the surface smiling, although his eyes were noticeably bloodshot. And no wonder; he was subjected to an atmospheric pressure, at a depth of eighty-four feet of about fifty pounds to the square inch.

It is a common thing for the natives of Hawaii to dive down four or five fathoms (30 feet), but none can accomplish what this remnant of a sturdy but rapidly-declining race does. He is, probably, the greatest diver in Hawaii today. When a boy, he knew numbers of natives, men and women, that were his equals as divers, but they have become very, very scarce.

He has frequently had to rescue other native divers, who, diving for fish that had been blown up by giant powder, sometimes became unconscious, bleeding at the ears and nose, after going deeper than five fathoms.

He said he did not fear sharks. "They my friend."

It is only necessary to guard himself from sharks when fishing with giant powder, for the sharks are frequently attracted by the fish. Many a Kamehameha has lost a hand when gathering blown fish, the shark rushing in for the prize.

"We tolled a lot of fish," said Capt. Christiansen, "by throwing in finely-chopped salmon, and then threw in a large piece of pork."

By this time, several sharks, some of them twelve feet long, were helping themselves to stunned fish. The old man seized two fish, "Ulu," as they are called, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, jamming them tightly in his arms against his chest, to prevent the sharks taking them away from him. In this fashion, he came laughing to the surface.

That he won everybody's admiration goes without saying.

These feats in the Hawaiian Islands were grown scarcer every year. It is a sad reflection that they are now only relics of the past, hardihood of a declining race.

CHARLES T. JOHNSON.
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The Los Angeles Times
M'KINLEY NUMBER

16 PAGES, WITH 35 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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ONE BOTTLE CURES
McBurney's
KIDNEY & BLADDER
CURE.

Price 50c. All Druggists
W. F. McBurney, Sole
Manufacturer, 415 S.
Spring St., Los Angeles.

Los Angeles
Incubators and
Brooders
Are the best. See them
before buying.
POULTRY SUPPLIES.
Bone Cutters, Alfalfa
Cutters, Shell Grinders,
Spray Pumps, Capons,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
JOHN D. MURPHY, 117 E. Second St.



(Plays and Players) Charles H. Hoyt, dramatist, returned last Saturday from his first trip to Europe. Mr. Hoyt has established a reputation as a keen observer as well as a humorist. Characters and incidents that may seem commonplace to others appeal to him, and he has the happy faculty of making them interesting. It would be quite impossible for him to see anything and not give it quaint, crisp and original expression. His natural acuteness of observation has been accentuated by his early experiences as a newspaper man. He does not appear often in this guise nowadays. He prefers to preserve his material for future dramatic use. But Mr. Hoyt is not only a fluent and agreeable conversationalist, but he is obliging as well; consequently the writer had no difficulty in getting him to talk about his recent experiences in Europe. Mr. Hoyt said:

"I went abroad to enjoy myself, and to see the world. After we arranged no plans for stereotyping, sightseeing. We simply wandered about here and there, seeing what was agreeable and enjoying ourselves. I expected to find things different in London than they are at home, but because they did not agree with me was no reason why I should quarrel with them. The trouble between us is that they begin where we end. So when the waiter of the London hotel insisted that I should begin my breakfast with nuts and end with fruit I remonstrated quietly and refused to order anything to eat until he first brought me ice water. Ice, by the way, is the most precious thing over there. This naturally touched him and incidentally myself. Then I refused to order anything else until he brought me fruit. After that we got along most amicably together.

"I used to believe it was all talk about an Englishman being unable to see a joke. Now I realize that he must be told in advance that a joke is a joke, full band of Indiana, and a cowboy band and orchestra.

Lewis Morrison will present during the coming season a new play, called 'The Two Faces of a Man,' which will play a dual role of twin brothers—one an untutored savage, the other a West Point graduate. The action of the play takes place at Washington, D. C., and at an Indian agency on the frontier. It will be a big and handsome production.

George Nash has been engaged for Charles H. Hoyt's company in 'Chinatown' next season. He will appear in his original part, Paul, in which he has made one of the most positive comedy successes that the New York stage has known for many seasons. His pet phrase, 'a small bot,' will undoubtedly become as popular and familiar throughout the country as it was in the metropolis last winter.

Andrew Mack, the Irish comedian, was in town a few days ago to hear the scenario of a new play by Stanislaus Stange. Happening to meet a friend the latter commiserated Mack on the success of his first season as a star. 'Oh, I'm not a star yet,' replied the young actor. 'I'm only a candle light now. In a couple of seasons I may be a star.'

Andrew Mack is having a new Irish comedy written for him by Stanislaus Stange. The principal role will be that of an Irish peasant. Mr. Mack intends to pursue the same line of character in which he has already won success. He has received numerous offers of plays in which the leading character is on a somewhat higher plane, but he has very sensibly refused them all for the present. There is more money playing the lowly, honest types of Irish life.

A well-known German actress, who had accepted a summer engagement in a small provincial town, was so much worried by the continued tattle and gossip of the residents that she resigned the following advertisement in a local daily paper as a means of obtaining a rest: 'In order to avoid errors or groundless accusations I wish to inform all those who favor me with such well-meaning interest in my private affairs that the gentleman who will escort me through the streets during the next few days is my own brother, and not perhaps an admirer or something worse.'

THE BUNCH LIGHT.

Jones, the "Black Patti," will appear this evening for the last time.

Olga Brandon is now playing the chief female character in 'The Sign of the Cross' at the London Lyric Theater.

It is rumored that Judio will visit this country next season.

"The Innocent Sinner" is the title of a new play by Lawrence Marston and Lillian Lewis.

Charles Richman and Edwin Stevens have made a hit with the Daly Company in London.

Lucius Henderson, the actor pianist, will star next season in 'Capt. Albotto,' a rewritten version of Milton Roy's 'Mexico.'

Sarah Bernhardt contemplates playing Lorenzo de Medici in Alfred de Musset's celebrated drama, 'Lorenzaccio,' next season.

Charles Hoyt is back from a flying tour abroad. He says as to his political ambitions: 'I control one vote, and Mr. McKinley is going to have it.'

Louise Thordike Boucicault has been engaged to play the leading roles with the Frisco Stock Company at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco.

Peter F. Daily will play the part of an auctioneer in J. J. McNally's new farce-comedy, 'A Good Thing,' which is being produced in New England early in September.

R. J. José, the peerless tenor singer who was here some months ago, with the 'Old Homestead,' is now singing at the Grand Northern Roof Garden, Chicago, with great success.

Stuart Robson will have a new play next season called 'The Jackkins.' It is an adaptation from Ople Reed's story. Mr. Robson, who spent the summer at his country seat at Cohasset.

Manager Ed Abrams will introduce a decided novelty in 'Carmen,' as presented by Rosabell Moberg, at the Eldorado, and the bullfight will be shown for fifteen minutes on a dark stage during the last act.

'Father Satan' is the title of a new 'shocker' produced at the Britannia Theater, London. It is the sobriquet of an unfrocked priest. The scenes include a struggle in a Paris express train, a fight at a club, a duel in a clock tower, and strange goings-on in a Marcelline opium den.

O. J. Johnson will produce the coming season three plays, 'The Swamp Angels,' 'Overland,' and 'The Swamp Angels.'

For each he will carry a special car, also all scenic and mechanical effects. 'Eagle' will open at thirty-five people, a full band of Indiana, and a cowboy band and orchestra.

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The popular opera, 'Wang,' which will go out on its sixth season under the direction of D. W. Truss & Co., has been played more continuously and earned money than any other opera of native authorship. De Wolf Hopper closed his second year in the opera at Washington, D. C., the third engagement in that city, to a business of over \$10,000 on the week. He played it four hundred times to an aggregate business of over \$400,000. During the past three years that it has been under the control of Truss & Co. it has earned over \$200,000 in royalties for its authors on the basis of 5 per cent. of the receipts.

The title of the new play in which Minnie Madden Fiske will star next season is 'A Right to Happiness.'

Manager A. M. Palmer, who will have the direction of Mrs. Fiske's tour, says it will give her a chance to exhibit all those intellectual qualities which distinguish her as an actress, without the association of a tinge of disagreeableness. Everything connected with her part is of a pleasant nature. It is a comedy-drama, and was produced with great success at Herr Barnay's theater in Berlin. Miss Margaret Merington is making the adaptation. It will not be produced until after the Presidential election, and the initial performance will probably occur in Chicago.

During his many years' wanderings in one-night stands Corse Payton has had many amusing adventures. Some years ago he barnstormed through the Indian Territory, giving his performance in a tent. One night, when the bill was 'Our Boys,' a half-breed Indian was discovered in a tree near the tent, trying to peep into the dressing-rooms. Payton, who played the part of old Perky Middlewick, had just finished putting on his 'make-up' when he was told of the trouble. He rushed outside and shook the tree until the Indian fell down. The latter wild with rage, picked up a club and with the other hand grasped the actor by the throat and pressed him up against the tree. He explained it was all a joke, and gave him a pass to go inside. 'I have often wondered,' remarked the actor, 'what would have become of me if it hadn't been for the make-up.'

Here is Stanley J. Werman's description of Vilademo Basera, the character

which Richard Mansfield is to act in 'The House of the Wolf.' 'To this day I shake the thought of him. It was not so much his height and bulk, though he was so big that the clipped, pointed fashion of his beard seemed on him incongruous and offensive; not so much the sinister glance of his gray eyes—he had a slight cast in them; nor the grim saunter of his manner and the harsh, threatening voice that permitted of no disguise. It was the sum of these things, the great, brutal presence of the man—that was overpowering—that made the great falter and the poor crouch. And then his reputation! Though we knew little of the world's wickedness, all we did know had come to us linked with his name. We had heard of him as a duelist, as a bully and employer of braves. At Jarnas he had been the last to turn from the shambles. Men call him cruel and vengeful even for those days, and whispered his name when they spoke of assassinations, saying commonly of him 'but he would not blench before a Guise nor blush before the Virgin.'

Edward L. Bloom, manager of Bancroft, the magician, recently made a hurried visit to Chicago. He took his wife with him. The sleeping coaches were crowded, and he could only get a single berth instead of a section. The other half was occupied by a long-bearded individual, Mrs. Bloom, desiring to retire early, the stranger was asked to change his seat while the berth was being made up. He refused to move, saying he had paid for the seat, and would remain there as long as he pleased. The conductor said he could do nothing in the premises, Bloom then asked him curiously, as his wife was in delicate health. He made a disagreeable reply, and Bloom, who is a chunky, sturdy individual, grabbed the man by the beard and yanked him out. In the scrimmage that followed Bloom got the best of it, and the berth was made up. The manager was still boiling hot when he retired, and he lay awake thinking out some further plan of vengeance. When the enemy climbed into his upper berth, an inspiration occurred. He smiled to himself, reached over and picked up a pair of shoes and threw them out of the window. Then he chuckled and went to sleep contented. When he got up in the morning he discovered that he had thrown out his own shoes!

IN MEMORIAM.

MR. PUNCH ON THE POPULAR IMPRESARIO.

(Sir Augustus) George Harris—better and affectionately known as 'Gus Harris'—died on June 22, at the age of 44.

For his departure, whose brief, active life he led, the town seems to feel a duller.

Lent to its grimness gayety and color, and mingled mirth with its sad, somber strife.

The public's friend and favorite, hard on the outside, but soft on the inside, to give it the best rest-of-recreation. By loss undaunted, and by gain unspooled.

Generous as a shrewd, he served his generation Better than some on loftier levels posing.

Through as enterprising and alert. He lived each hour of that keen life whose closing Comes to us with a sense of personal hurt.

We might have better spared a greater man, Though a more genial host or cheerier guest.

More inexhaustible in scheme and plan To give his loyal public of the best, More skilled, resourceful, keenly ready.

Amusement's motley world will hardly know, Its debt to him now lost who shall compute?

Actor, inventor, impresario; Sound judge of art as of mere passing whim.

Of music as of melodramatic, Of drama as of melodrama, to him, Showman or solon of the stage, we're free.

To own large debt, and owe most hearty thanks. It may be long ere such another chief As good 'Gus Harris' graces stage-dom's ranks.

To whose green laurels Punch would add his leaf.

'Mr. Punch bestowed upon the great manager the heroic title of "Augustus Caesar Druriolanus."

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT.

Personnel of the Committee on Plan of Organization.

The work for municipal reform is being vigorously pushed. At the meeting held in Musio Hall July 16, a committee was appointed consisting of H. W. O'Melveny, Frank A. Gibson, J. R. Newberry, William G. Kerckhoff and Fred L. Alles to select a Committee on Plan of Organization. This committee has prepared a report, which has been sent out to the officers and members of the league.

The report announces that the Committee on Plan of Organization shall consist of H. T. Lee, chairman, Fred L. Alles, secretary, and

Messrs.—F. W. Nisell, J. M. Griffith, Sherman Page, L. A. Lothian, Newell Matthews, L. M. Grider, Fred L. Baker, H. C. Lichtenberger, I. N. Van Nuy, E. H. Sanderson, M. H. Newman, Richard Molony, Wesley Clark, A. E. Pomeroy, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, Joseph Cusner, Dr. K. Edwards, D. M. McGarry, J. M. Johnston, W. F. Holbrook, S. B. Lewis, J. F. Sartori, John F. Francis, Octavius Morgan.

This committee will meet in room No. 228 of the Wilcox Block, at the corner of Second and Spring streets, in the Merchants' Association headquarters, at 7:45 o'clock Tuesday evening, July 23. A plan of permanent organization will be prepared and such suggestions made as to officers, committees and a plan or campaign as shall seem advisable to the members of the committee.

POLICE COURT DOINGS.

Two Alleged Burglars Arraigned.

Other Cases Heard.

The examination of Edward Searl, charged with robbing an Alameda-street woman of a pocket some days ago, was begun before Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon, but the case was continued until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, as the defense had not been heard.

Charles Charters and F. J. Brown were arraigned before Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon on a charge of breaking into C. T. Warren's store at No. 329 Downey avenue early Friday morning and stealing a quantity of paint and some brushes and purses. Their examination was set for July 27.

William Russ and Harry Hough were arraigned before Justice Morrison on a charge of battery, but upon payment of the costs, amounting to \$5 each, they were discharged.

Chung Wo was found guilty of violating the laundry ordinance and was sentenced July 27.

John Hickey was found guilty of disturbing the peace and will be sentenced July 27.

James Flynn, Francisco Mariano and José Maria, a trio of vagrants, were each given twenty days.

Frank Phillips, who was arrested in an opium den in Chinatown Friday was discharged by Justice Morrison yesterday, as no complaint had been filed against him.

Emile Duchemin was arraigned on a charge of violating the Sunday-closing ordinance and his examination was set for July 23.

George Seaman and Frank Edwards, the two boys who were arrested by Detective Aulse on a charge of petty larceny, were before Justice Morrison yesterday. Seaman was sentenced to serve ten days in jail and Edwards was given a fifteen-day fender.

W. Buchanan, charged with violating an opium den, was given a ninety-day fender, and Frank G. Allen, who was arrested on a charge of keeping an opium den, was discharged.

Wong Sing and Chun Duck were arraigned on a charge of conducting a lottery and demanded jury trials. Sing's was set for August 15, and Duck's for August 14.

Musio at the Park.

The programme for the concert at Westlake Park at 2 p.m. today by the Seventh Regiment Band will be: Ulanerut, (characteristic) (Ellenberg); "Midnight Dance of the Brownies," (M. A. Ross); Grand selection from "Traviata," (Verdi); Waltz, "España," (Waldteufel); Wedding March, (Mendelssohn); Intermission; Overture, "Robespierre," (H. Litloff); Ariette from "La Colombe," (Gounod); Grand potpourri of Tosti's songs, arranged by J. Focher; "La Paloma," (by request) (Trädler); Galop, "New Life," (Lambye).

No Talsman Accepted.

The attorneys in the case of I. M. Lewitt, charged with petty larceny, consumed the whole of yesterday forenoon before Justice Morrison in trying to get a jury. The special venire of twenty-four ordered Friday was exhausted and not a talsman was accepted. At noon the case was continued until Thursday.

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SALE

BANKRUPT

SALE

BROADWAY

DEPT. STORE,

4th

and Broadway.

...SALE...

We have the pleasure to announce a new departure—the location of an agency in New York City for the purchase of **BANKRUPT STOCKS**. Our agent has instructions to watch every SALE and every FAILURE; to look after every house on the verge of **BANKRUPTCY**, and, with cash in hand, to buy every lot of merchandise that he can get below its value. The first shipment is here and will be sold at **HALF ITS VALUE**.

| Former Price. | Bankrupt Price. | Former Price. | Bankrupt Price. |
|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| .25 Bleached Turkish Bath Towel, large sizes..... | .12 | .50 Men's strong Chemist Shirts..... | .25 |
| .10 Bleached Loom Damask Towels..... | .04 | .50 Men's Balbriggan Underwear..... | .25 |
| .075 Charles Choice Patterns..... | .03 | .10 Men's Seamless Socks..... | .05 |
| .75 Lawn, Dress Patterns..... | .04 | .75 Men's Unlaundered Shirts, beats all..... | .275 |
| .25 Lace Stripe French Organies..... | .03 | .15 Men's Washing Ties..... | .06 |
| .125 Agra Linen Lawn..... | .03 | .25 Men's Silk Woven Suspenders..... | .10 |
| .35 French Dimities, Choice Patterns..... | .04 | .10 White Lawn Boys..... | .05 |
| .35 Turkey Red Table Damask..... | .10 | .25 Boy's Silk Bows, fancy patterns..... | .10 |
| 1.25 Honeycomb Bedspread..... | .06 | 1.00 Laundered White Shirt, double back..... | .50 |
| .10 Amoskeag Standard Gingham..... | .04 | .50 Neeliege Shirts, neat patterns..... | .45 |
| 1.00 Camping Blankets 10-4..... | .35 | .50 Men's Random Mixed Underwear..... | .19 |
| .25 French Novelty Suitings..... | .25 | .25 Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..... | .075 |
| .35 Pongee Silks..... | .10 | .25 Men's Hiveted "Ironed" Overalls..... | .19 |
| .25 Granite Plaid Mixtures..... | .10 | .30 Boys' Never Rip Knee Pants..... | .19 |
| .075 Silk Linings Best Make..... | .25 | .25 Boys' Cassimere Suits..... | 1.19 |
| .15 Silicas, Waist Linings, heavy quality..... | .06 | 4.00 Men's all-wool Tweed Pants..... | 1.95 |
| .35 English Serges, in all colors..... | .19 | 1 | |
| .35 Ladies' White Ribbed Vests..... | .08 | 1 | |
| .10 Children's Ribbed Vests..... | .03 | 1 | |
| .10 Ladies' Drop-stitch Hose, tan shades..... | .08 | 1 | |
| .10 Ladies' Drop-stitch Hose, black shades..... | .08 | 1 | |
| .10 Children's Tan Black Hose..... | .13 | 1 | |
| .10 Ladies' Mullin Drawers..... | .18 | 1 | |
| 1.00 Ladies' Mullin Nightgowns..... | .50 | 1 | |
| .25 Silk Vellings, chemise dote, in all shades..... | .08 | 1 | |
| .15 Ribbons, all-silk, every shade..... | .08 | 1 | |
| .10 Ladies' Silk Girdles..... | .17 | 1 | |
| .10 Valenciennes Lace, pretty patterns..... | .03 | 1 | |
| 1.00 Embroideries, choice selections..... | .10 | 1 | |
| .150 Clusters & Rose Gilt..... | .05 | 1 | |
| 1.25 White Parasol, very pretty..... | .90 | 1 | |
| .25 Best Machine Thread, 400 yards..... | .02 | 1 | |
| .06 Needles, in all sizes..... | .02 | 1 | |
| .18 Lace Edge Handkerchiefs..... | .06 | 1 | |
| .10 Smirndley Silk..... | .19 | 1 | |
| .10 Ladies' Pocket Book Choice assortments..... | .19 | 1 | |
| .75 Scissors, large assortment..... | .25 | 1 | |
| | | 1 | |

ORANGE COUNTY.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Postoffice and Store at Bolinas burned Tuesday. Young Men arrested for fighting—Dates successfully cultivated in Orange County—Brevities.

SANTA ANA, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) The possibility of a few months ago that Orange county would lose its celebrated fair and racetrack is now happily entirely dispelled. The reorganized association is proceeding with the same vigor that has always characterized the actions of previous fair officials in this county, and this afternoon, at a meeting of a full board of directors of the association a speed programme was arranged for the fall meet, which occurs from October 6 to 10 inclusive. The races decided upon are as follows:

Pacing—2:35 class, 2:25 class, 2:12 class, and free-for-all.
Trotting—2:35 class, 2:25 class, 2:20 class, 2:15 class, and free-for-all.
The purses are not yet decided upon, but will be liberal enough to attract the best horses in the state.

Following the popular custom of former racetracks, there will be one good running race each day.

An orange county road race is also in process of incubation, which will bring our best local flyers into a supreme contest.

A BLAZE AT BOLINA.
Last night about 12 o'clock the general merchandise store of Wiley Gaines, at Bolina, was burned to the ground, together with the postoffice, which occupied one corner of the building.

Everything in the building, excepting a few books belonging to the postoffice department, was destroyed. The fire was first discovered by Mrs. Gaines, who, with her husband, resides in a cottage near the store. She was aroused by a roaring noise, and upon looking out from her window, she saw flames. She immediately awakened her husband, and both made a desperate attempt to save part of the stock, which was in the front of the building, but their efforts were unavailing, for the fire spread rapidly and soon the structure was in flames.

While the store was burning the heat was so intense that the walls of Mr. Gaines' dwelling smoked continually, and would have burst into flames had they not been drenched with water.

The building and store were insured for \$1400 in the Fireman's Fund Company. It is not known what caused the fire.

ORANGE COUNTY DATES.
Probably the first fully-matured dates ever grown in this part of the state were brought to town today by F. A. Gates, a rancher of the Garden Grove district.

Several years ago a few dates were raised by H. Geopler on his ranch near this city, but they never fully ripened and were not so large as the ones produced by Mr. Gates.

The sample is now on exhibition here, but will be sent to the range-county display in Los Angeles in a few days.

FINED FOR FIGHTING.
Ulysses Moesser and Paddy Ryan were arrested by Marshal Curcio today on a warrant charging them with disorderly conduct. The two met in a saloon last night, when a dispute arose over some trivial matter and wound up in a fight, in the course of which Moesser was badly pummeled by his opponent, who, like him, was a native of the Emerald Isle.

It was proven at the trial today that Moesser was the aggressor, so the Recorder fined him \$5 for the part he took in the affair, and allowed Ryan to go his way.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.
Secretary Charles E. Eggs of the Orange County Fair Association is detained in Oakland, owing to his ill health. During his enforced absence the former secretary, Judge County Clerk W. A. Beckett, is filling the position. The association feels fortunate in procuring so competent a substitute at this time.

About two hundred people attended the sixth annual picnic of Hawkeyes held at Newport Beach today. Those who have returned this afternoon say an excellent time was had, and that the affair was a success in every particular. A large number of the excursionists will stay over until Monday morning.

Two wheelmen who were riding from Los Angeles were arrested in Orange yesterday afternoon for riding their bicycles into the plaza, in violation of a city ordinance. They were fined \$1 each by the Recorder of this town.

Perry Lewis, the confectioner, will remove his stock about the first of next month to a room at the Lacy Block. The room he now occupies will be taken by J. A. Turner, with his stock of furniture.

Judge Towner today appointed J. W. Bailey, E. O. Daniel and E. B. Knepper as a committee to examine applicants for the position of official court reporter.

The trial of Antonio Saccoccio, charged with the killing of "Fisherman Pete" at Newport some two months ago, is set for next Monday in the Superior Court.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.
He Won the Merchants' Prize by a Good Business.

RIVERSIDE, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) Friday night the store of McEwen & Co. was entered by burglars and \$50 in cash taken. The money was left in a box in sight, as a prize to be won by some purchaser. An inventive genius discovered a sure way of winning. He climbed to the roof of the building and with a rope let himself down into the store through a skylight and walked off with the cash. Bloodhounds were brought out this (Saturday) morning, but there were too many tracks and they could not follow the thief.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.
A telegram from India brings news of the death of R. Alexander, a miner, who is thought to have friends in this city. The death occurred at Ogilby Station.

The setting of electric light poles is now completed, and work will at once be begun on the transmission line from Redlands.

C. F. Hoyt has lost his valuable race horse "The Duke."

Dist. Atty. Gill has filed suits for foreclosure of State school lands against May W. Bolton, Henry Martin, William Olsen, Martin J. Bates, (two), P. S. Thompson, Kate Sexton, Edward J. Sexton, Halie Foster, Emma Wend-

roff, Jennie Gregory and Joseph R. Folsom.
About twenty Riverside people went on the Santa Barbara excursion Friday. That effort to secure a delegation of Riverside to the Bryan demonstration in Los Angeles (Saturday) evening failed, and only a handful of people went down.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Attorney General Will not Take a Hand—News Notes.

SAN DIEGO, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) W. J. Hunsaker argued for the defendant in the Kearney-Chronic \$100,000 libel suit this morning. Judge Works will close for the plaintiff, and the case is expected to go to the jury this afternoon.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.
A report from San Francisco says that the Attorney General has declined the request in the complaint of A. M. Conoughy to bring action against this city to test the validity of its charter, in connection with the \$150,000 water bond recently sold by the city.

Judge Puterbaugh declines to probate the will of Marcus L. Olmsted. Robert Taggart's estate is appraised at \$700,000.

W. T. Watson, aged 62, has been committed to the Highland asylum. Harry A. Daubert, aged 17, is ordered committed to the Whittier School.

The will of Alfred H. Lancaster is admitted to probate. The \$1200 worth of property is situated in Riverside county.

Arthur Eckersley, aged 34, died on July 18.

The steamship Excelsior is due today from San Francisco with lumber for the Rusa Company.

Schooner Achilles has arrived from the South with guano.

The schooner Endeavor arrived from San Pedro on Friday. R. H. and Edward Lacy are aboard from Los Angeles, headed for the Gulf of California to investigate mining properties.

Messrs. Remoto and Kusaka, fore-runners of a proposed Japanese steamship line, left for the City of Mexico today after inspecting local Mexican ranches and factories. They were profuse in their declarations of pleasure over what they saw hereabouts.

FOUND DEAD IN THE BRUSH.
SAN DIEGO, July 25.—John Ward, an old man living near Campo, in this county, was found dead in the brush today with a large knife sticking entirely through his body. It is believed he was murdered by Indians, but another theory is that he fell while carrying the knife in his hand, and that it was thus driven through him. The coroner is investigating.

GONE TO THE JURY.
The libel suit brought by Dr. J. C. Healey against the City of San Francisco Chronicle was taken to the jury at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Up to late hour tonight they had not reached a verdict.

CORONADO BEACH.
CORONADO BEACH, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) The treasurer of the Southern California road, G. Hoiteroff, Jr., will come here in August with his family.

Summer-school students camped on Point Loma on Friday night and became very hot when they saw the moon.

There was an excursion to Los Angeles today, to be followed by a moonlight sail on the bay.

The Stanton and Wyman are camping on North Island.

There is a dance at Hotel Coronado tonight. The band is from Chicago.

Horace S. Oakley has arrived from Chicago.

POMONA.
POMONA, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) The school muddle took something of a new phase at the Friday evening session of the Board of Education, and has apparently become a legal test. The board gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the board certain sections from one to twelve, inclusive, of the school rules and regulations under which the board had been acting, would be amended as to the duties, labor and compensation of the superintendent of the City Schools, virtually abolishing the office. In the meanwhile the salary of the superintendent, owing to such amendments of duties and work, will be fixed at \$100 a year, monthly, cutting off as it were the base of supplies and burning the bridge behind him. This, it can be seen, does away with the office of the City Schools, virtually abolishing the office. In the meanwhile the salary of the superintendent, owing to such amendments of duties and work, will be fixed at \$100 a year, monthly, cutting off as it were the base of supplies and burning the bridge behind him.

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RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.
A telegram from India brings news of the death of R. Alexander, a miner, who is thought to have friends in this city. The death occurred at Ogilby Station.

The setting of electric light poles is now completed, and work will at once be begun on the transmission line from Redlands.

C. F. Hoyt has lost his valuable race horse "The Duke."

Dist. Atty. Gill has filed suits for foreclosure of State school lands against May W. Bolton, Henry Martin, William Olsen, Martin J. Bates, (two), P. S. Thompson, Kate Sexton, Edward J. Sexton, Halie Foster, Emma Wend-

FROM CATALINA.

devoured. Seven hours ahead of any other daily on the island.

PERSONAL POINTERS.
Mrs. E. W. Jones and daughter, Miss Anna, are at the Grand View.

Howard Longley and wife of South Pasadena, Mrs. C. A. Whitridge, Miss E. A. Dart and J. E. Story of Pasadena arrived at the Metropole last night.

Dr. S. S. Salisbury will return to the city Monday after a week's vacation from professional duties.

The following Angelenos registered at the Metropole last night: Frank M. Kelsey, J. H. Graves, Miss E. Sampler, Otto Kaiser and F. H. Hughes.

At the Island Villa last night's arrivals included Mrs. J. West, W. F. West, Miss Carrie A. Cook, J. R. Howard, T. P. Blackler and Miss R. Gardner Curran of Los Angeles; Miss Lena Edwards of Pasadena; Miss Fanny Edwards of San Diego; H. C. Foster of Corona.

Amos Graves, Jr., and Miss O. Graves of San Antonio, Tex., are at the Metropole.

H. Matthews of Los Angeles has engaged rooms at the Island Villa for the night of August 1 till the close of the season.

The following guests arrived at the Metropole this noon: Mrs. Felix Latz, an Angeleno; J. H. Blackman, Charles Connor, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Potts, M. H. Flint and wife, William Garland, Miss O. R. Garland, M. E. Groot, Los Angeles; Charles Holman and wife, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Columbus, O.; Miss Nellie Powers, Pasadena; S. Thomas, D. H. Thomas, Santa Ana.

SOLDIERS' HOME.
John A. Martin Post Has Its First Soldiers' Home.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) John A. Martin Post, No. 153, G.A.R., had its first picnic today at Santa Monica. It was held in the grove where encampments are usually had on Nevada avenue.

The picnic was a success, and the veterans seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Clam chowder, lemonade and other refreshments were provided. During the afternoon program of informal character was presented under the direction of Commander Sheffer. It included recitations by W. C. Burton and J. H. Blackman, and a number of songs by Mrs. R. C. of Los Angeles, speeches by Mrs. Chapin of John A. Logan W.C. of Los Angeles, and a number of songs by Mrs. R. C. of Los Angeles.

The various death among the members during the past week, it being that of Charles Boll, late of Co. 7, Sixth Infantry, which was aged 62 and was a native of Ireland, was admitted to the home from Sacramento last April.

There were today 1546 members present and 412 absent.

Several contractors are figuring on the new barracks, bids for the erection of which will soon be opened at Los Angeles.

Nearly two hundred of the members of the home have registered, but it is said there are about one hundred more who are waiting to be placed.

H. B. Dewing are the deputy county clerk assigned to the work.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell of Pasadena will preach Sunday morning at Assembly Hall.

A medal has been received by J. H. Young, corporal Co. E and late of Co. D, 1st Infantry, for gallantry in the Philippines. The medal was sent by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., chairman of the Philippine Commission. Medals are being distributed by this commission to survivors who were wounded at the battle of Manila, and to those who were killed in action.

Thomas Ramaden, late Forty-third New York Infantry, has also received such a medal.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.
Prospects of the Riato Tract Being Developed.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Times correspondent has taken some pains to learn something regarding the future of the Riato tract, which has just been sold to the hands of the San Bernardino Savings Union. Little is definitely known regarding the plans of that organization, though it is believed to be its intention to at least do some thing with the water.

The tract embraces about fifteen thousand acres of land as yet unsold to individuals, and is situated in the foothills of the San Bernardino mountains. It is a portion of the land on the market. The tract embraces about fifteen thousand acres of land as yet unsold to individuals, and is situated in the foothills of the San Bernardino mountains. It is a portion of the land on the market.

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FROM SANTA YNEZ.
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A Kansas woman has recently secured a divorce from her husband on the ground that he is too practical. In the human family more males than females are born into the world. In Europe the proportion is 106 to 100.

"Dudes made while you wait," is the sign of a New York lady who creates trousers in two minutes for 10 cents.

The first newspaper is said to have been the Boston News Letter, first issued in 1704. It was a half-sheet, 12x18 inches.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE CROP.
In an interview with a Citizen reporter, Maj. George R. Fairbanks, President of the Florida Fruit Exchange, is quoted as follows:

"While my information regarding the present crop of oranges is not so near complete as it will be in two or three weeks, I am willing to state that it will be larger than could have been hoped for so soon after the freeze of last year. The impression at that time was that many years' crop had been lost. Florida oranges in any considerable quantities would be again seen on the market. Those who thought so are agreed upon by the fact that the trees throughout the State are looking wonderfully well, and that this season the shipments from the State will not fall far short of 70,000 boxes. The oranges will come mostly from the Manatee section, but some fruit will be shipped from other parts of the State. This crop, of course, appears insignificant compared with the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 boxes of last year, but the output is something to be proud of, considering the fact that the average crop of Louisiana is about 500,000 boxes, or only five times the quantity that Florida will ship this season. The great decrease in the supply occasioned by the shortness of the crop in Florida will have the effect of advancing the prices, and a bearing crop this season will be worth a small profit for the grower."

"The possibilities for next year are good, and I confidently expect that we shall have something like half a million boxes of oranges, or 1,000,000 boxes, killed to the ground, have sprouted beautifully in a majority of cases, and have a great advantage over trees just put out. They have the benefit of the vitality and fertilizing of the old trees, and will bear in half the time required for young trees to bear. This being the case, four years hence we may have a fair crop, or at least a sufficient quantity to again put Florida in the lead as an orange-producing state."

"The extent of the loss caused by last year's freeze will probably never be known, but it will aggregate many millions of dollars. The loss this year on the crop of 1894-95 was 5,000,000 boxes at \$1 a box. Only about one-half of the crop had been picked and shipped, leaving a loss of about 2,500,000 boxes. The loss would be about \$1,250,000 more. For the next four years we shall not be able to count on an average of more than half a crop. Florida and the other States will therefore be out \$1,000,000 more. Thus you see the loss will not be far from \$2,500,000. Besides all of this, the loss of other fruits and vegetables will probably be sufficient to make the total loss reach fully that amount."

Speaking of the bill introduced by the Senate to induce Congress to pass a law allowing the use of the orange in making brandy, as reported in the press dispatch this morning, Major Fairbanks said:

"I do not know whether or not the industry would prove successful, but I do not think it would. It would be made from oranges as well as from apples and other fruits. If it should prove successful and Congress pass a law allowing the use of the orange in making brandy, as reported in the press dispatch this morning, Major Fairbanks said:

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The Great Rebuilding and Removal Sale

A colossal and un-heard-of sacrifice on our great stocks—We must have room at any cost—The builders, delayed by the sale of the White House stock, are now to take full possession at once—The question of costs or profits does not stand in the way—The one word is **SELL**—Read the prices carefully.

Drugs.

Cut Rates—Cut Rates—Cut Rates.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 10 Cocoa Calsaya..... | 75c |
| 10 Scott's Celery Compound..... | 75c |
| 10 Lydia Pinkham's Compound..... | 75c |
| 10 E. F. Salt Alkaline..... | 80c |
| 10 E. F. Salt Cafe Tonique..... | 80c |
| 10 E. F. Salt Salaperient..... | 80c |
| 10 Hoffman's Malt Extract..... | 80c |
| 10 Malt Extract Best Tonic..... | 80c |
| 10 Kennedy's Prairie Weed..... | 80c |
| 10 Koch's Sarsaparilla..... | 80c |
| 10 McArthur Syrup Hypophos..... | 80c |
| 10 Feltow's Syrup Hypophos..... | 80c |
| 10 Tangleline and Lithia Tablets..... | 75c |

Soaps.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Turkish Bath Soap, cake..... | 35c |
| Glycerine, Buttermilk and Almond..... | 50c |
| Soap..... | 50c |
| Pear's Glycerine Soap..... | 50c |
| Woodbury's 50c Facial Soap..... | 50c |

Perfumes.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 40c Violet and Extract Cologne..... | 50c |
| 10c Florida Water, small, 2 for..... | 50c |
| 10c La Cigale New Perfume..... | 50c |
| 10c Roger & Gallet's Extracts, oz..... | 50c |
| 10c Lattier's Triple Extracts, oz..... | 50c |

Tooth Powders.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 50c Royal Tooth Powder..... | 10c |
| 10c Bance's Antiseptic Tooth Wash..... | 10c |
| 10c Calder's Tooth Powder..... | 10c |
| 10c Dental Tooth Wash..... | 10c |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Ed Pinaud's Brilliance..... | 25c |
| Creole Curling Fluid..... | 25c |
| 10c Florida Water, small, 2 for..... | 25c |
| 10c La Cigale New Perfume..... | 25c |
| 10c Roger & Gallet's Extracts, oz..... | 25c |
| 10c Lattier's Triple Extracts, oz..... | 25c |

Ladies' Wrappers and Waists...

This is one of the departments that will suffer most from the rebuilding operations. Consequently prices are cut to the quick.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Ladies' Shirt Waists, your choice of all the 50c Waists, with white collars at..... | 25c |
| Ladies' Shirt Waists, your choice of all the very finest 50c and 10c Novelty Waists at..... | 50c |
| Ladies' Wrappers; very handsome styles in the best standard American Prints, 75c anywhere in Los Angeles, rebuilding price..... | 49c |
| Ladies' Wrappers; good quality Percales, prettily trimmed with braid, choice color effects, bought to sell at \$1.25, rebuilding price..... | 85c |
| Ladies' Wrappers; finest French Percales in choice Persian patterns, trimmed with novelty braid to match colors, would be good at \$1.75..... | \$1.35 |
| Ladies' Duck Suits; neat handsome color effects in pin stripes and broken checks, suits well worth \$3, rebuilding price..... | \$1.75 |

Children's Reefer Jackets.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Children's all-wool \$1.50 Reefer Jackets..... | 65c |
| Infants' \$3 Reefer Jackets, Dainty colors..... | \$1.50 |
| Children's \$5 and \$6 Reefer Jackets..... | \$3.00 |

Ladies' Capes.

| | |
|--|---------|
| A great sale of all our fine \$10 and \$12 Summer Weight Capes at..... | \$5.00 |
| A great sale of all our finest Imported Capes in Fine Broadcloth and rich Velvet garments, worth up to \$20, choice today, at..... | \$10.00 |

Linens.

Prices lower than anywhere in town. Compare.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 50c Turkey Red Damask..... | 19c |
| 40c elegant German Table Damask, wide width, rebuilding price..... | 35c |
| 10c the dozen quality full bleached, snow white Napkins, 5 size, rebuilding price..... | 75c |
| 10c the dozen quality 1/2 dinner size Napkins, rebuilding price..... | \$1.10 |
| 40c splendid quality ready-made Pillow Cases, rebuilding price..... | 10c |
| 24 yd. ready-made Sheets, very best quality, rebuilding price..... | 52c |
| 24 yd. Sheets, same quality, at..... | 47c |
| 2 yd. Sheets, same quality, at..... | 42c |

Wash Goods.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Every new fabric, every new color and every price cut in half. | |
| Fine Irish Lawns in handsome colorings, rebuilding price..... | 3c |
| 10c handsome Cashmere Ombre stripe Zephyr Cloths, in the new effects, rebuilding price..... | 5c |
| 10c handsome Persian Corded Dimities, the very newest, rebuilding price..... | 6c |
| 10c satin stripe Organizes in the very latest style effects, rebuilding price..... | 8c |
| 10c Black Ground Organizes, with white and colored figures, rebuilding price..... | 10c |

Lamps.

Better Sell Cheap Now and Avoid Breaking in Moving.

| | |
|--|--------|
| No 2 B & H nickel plated Stand Lamp with improved lighting device and ratchet wick lift, complete with pearl chimney, tripod and 10-inch white dome shade..... | \$1.50 |
|--|--------|

Soaps.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Bracket Lamps, with bronzed iron bracket, glass filler front, good burner, and chimney and tin reflector complete..... | 50c |
|--|-----|

Perfumes.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 10-inch Decorated Dome Shades, to match almost any color Lamp; each..... | 50c to \$1.25 |
|--|---------------|

Hosiery.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 15c Ladies' Fast Black Hose..... | 6c |
| 25c Ladies' Tan Drop Stitch Hose, now..... | 15c |
| 45c Ladies' Black Hose..... | 25c |
| 10c Ladies' Black Hose..... | 45c |
| 25c Infants' Black Ribbed Hose..... | 5c |

White Semi-Porcelain Ware.

To Make Room for the New Stock.

| | |
|---|------|
| Handled festooned Tea Cups and Saucers, set of 6..... | 50c |
| Festooned edge Dessert Plates, doz..... | 70c |
| Festooned edge Tea Plates, doz..... | 70c |
| Festooned edge Breakfast Plates, doz..... | 70c |
| Festooned edge Dinner Plates, doz..... | 1.00 |
| Fancy oblong Meat Platter, 10-inch, each..... | 1.00 |
| Fancy oblong Meat Platter, 11-inch, each..... | 1.00 |
| Fancy oblong Meat Platter, 12-inch, each..... | 1.00 |
| Fancy oblong Meat Platter, 14-inch, each..... | 1.00 |
| Fancy Oatmeal Sauces, doz..... | 70c |
| Fancy, extra large Ewer and Basin, pair..... | 1.00 |

Glassware.

Must Move Quickly at These Prices

| | |
|--|-----|
| Plain, thin blown, fire-polished Water Tumblers, set of 6..... | 25c |
| Five-line hand-engraved Water Tumblers, thin blown, fire polished, set of 6..... | 30c |
| Ice cream Dishes, imitation cut glass, set of 6..... | 10c |
| Nickel top Molasses Cans..... | 10c |
| 1/2 gal. Crystal Water Pitchers..... | 10c |
| Footed Crystal Celery Holders..... | 10c |
| Odd Crystal Butter Dishes..... | 25c |
| Odd Crystal Sugar Bowls..... | 25c |
| Odd Crystal Spoon Holders..... | 10c |
| Odd Crystal Cream Pitcher..... | 10c |

Veilings.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 50c and 60c quality, all our double width and 18-inch width Black Veiling now offered by the yard for only..... | 35c |
|---|-----|

Cutlery and Silverware.

New Things for the New Store.

| | |
|--|------|
| Sperry's Hot Bread Sets, Bread, Cake and Pastry Knife, 3 in set..... | 1.00 |
| Good quality Wood and Iron Handle Knives and Forks, set of 6..... | 50c |
| "Malacca" plated Tea Spoons, doz..... | 50c |
| "Malacca" plated Table Spoons, doz..... | 50c |
| "Malacca" plated Sugar Shells, each..... | 50c |
| "Malacca" plated Butter Knives, each..... | 50c |
| Triple-plated Ice Pitchers, hand-en- graved lipset cover..... | 3.45 |
| Triple-plated hand-engraved Cake Baskets..... | 1.00 |

Dinner Sets.

Prices That Cry, "Out With the Old, In With the New."

| | |
|---|---------|
| Cottage Set, Our Leader, comprising 1/2 dozen each 12-piece plates, 1/2 dozen fruit saucers, 1/2 dozen Ind. Butters, 1/2 dozen Tea Cups and Saucers, 1 covered Dish, 2 open Vegetable Dishes, 1 Sauce Boat, 1 Pickle Dish, 1 covered Butter Dish, and 2 Meat Platters; 63 pieces in all, nicely decorated English Semi-Porcelain..... | \$5.50 |
| German China Dinner Sets, only a few left; some very pretty decorations among them..... | |
| 15 and 18 Dinner Sets cut to..... | \$10.00 |
| 17 and 18 Dinner Sets cut to..... | \$12.00 |
| 15 and 18 Dinner Sets cut to..... | \$14.75 |
| Pure white, 100-piece Dinner Set, best quality English Semi-Porcelain, of latest and most artistic design..... | \$8.00 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| VEILINGS—70c and \$1.25 quality, all double width and 18-inch width Black Veiling, now for..... | 50c |
|---|-----|

Toilet Sets.

Must go at half prices—two car-loads coming.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 6 Piece Chamber Set, good quality, white ware, full size set..... | \$1.33 |
| 6 Piece Chamber Set, extra size, and very fancy shape, pure white, set..... | \$1.69 |
| 10 Piece Chamber Sets, decorated, in six different designs, set..... | \$1.98 |
| 10 Piece Flowered and Gold Chamber Set. A perfect beauty. Set..... | \$3.75 |
| 10 Piece "Delft" Decorated Chamber Set. The latest thing out. Set..... | \$4.50 |

Brushes.

A grand clean up at prices unheard of before.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 13-inch Black Bristle Floor Brush..... | 50c |
| Best Palm Tree Scrub Brush..... | 10c |
| 10c Horse Brushes..... | 10c |
| Royal Metal Shoe Dabbers..... | 25c |
| Solid Black Nail Brushes..... | 5c |
| Brush Bristle Shoe Brushes..... | 5c |
| Nursing Bottle Brushes..... | 5c |
| Chimney Cleaning Brushes..... | 5c |
| Tumbler Brushes..... | 5c |
| Felt Back Counter Brushes..... | 5c |

Draperies.

Often less than half prices.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Silkline, plain colors, in six different shades, usually sells at 12 1/2c the yard; now..... | 5c |
| Drapery Plush, Cotton Drapery Plush, 30 inches wide, 5 different colors, was 30c the yard; now..... | 10c |
| Art Drapery, 30 inches broad, novel colors and designs; was 30c the yard; now..... | 15c |

Wooden Ware.

Can't afford to move this stock, must sell.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Picnic Plates, 8-inch, 10c dozen or, per 100..... | |
| Imported Sait Boxes, inlaid wood..... | 50c |
| Wood Lemon Squeezers..... | 50c |
| Wood Pie Crimpers..... | 50c |
| 11-inch Wood Chopping Bowls..... | 10c |
| Individual Butter Moulds..... | 10c |
| 12, 13 and 14-inch Chair Seats..... | 5c |
| Wood Towels Rollers..... | 10c |
| Orange Wood Salad Fork and Spoon..... | 10c |
| Felt Lined Knife Boxes..... | 25c and 35c |

Cooking Utensils.

No kitchen can want anything at these prices.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 3 pint Copper Bottom Tin Tea or Coffee Pot..... | 25c |
| 8 Compartment Egg Poachers..... | 25c |
| 6 Compartment Egg Poachers..... | 25c |
| Rotary Flour Sifters..... | 50c |
| Genuine Hunter's Sifters..... | 10c |
| Saratoga Chip Fryers..... | 10c |
| Asbestos Lined Cake Griddles..... | 15c |
| 8-qt. Galvanized Iron Frying Pans..... | 15c |
| Japaned Dust Pans..... | 15c |
| No. 7 Copper Nickel-Plated Tea Kettle..... | \$1.15 |
| Brass 5 O'clock Teakettles..... | \$1.15 |
| Enameled Iron Egg Pans..... | 25c |
| Enameled Iron Muffin Pans..... | 25c |
| Enameled Iron 1-qt. Covered Pails..... | 25c |
| Enameled Iron 16-in. Fish Boiler..... | \$2.07 |
| Ideal Nickel Smoothing Irons..... | 10c |
| Wire Lamp Chimney Heater..... | 10c |
| Wire Tea Pot Stands..... | 10c |

Draperies.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Scotch Madras, light and airy, for the summer cottage, dainty colorings, usually 40c the yard; rebuilding price..... | 20c |
| Gobelin Portiere, 30 inches broad, 34 yds long, fringed at both ends, was \$1.25 each; now..... | 75c |

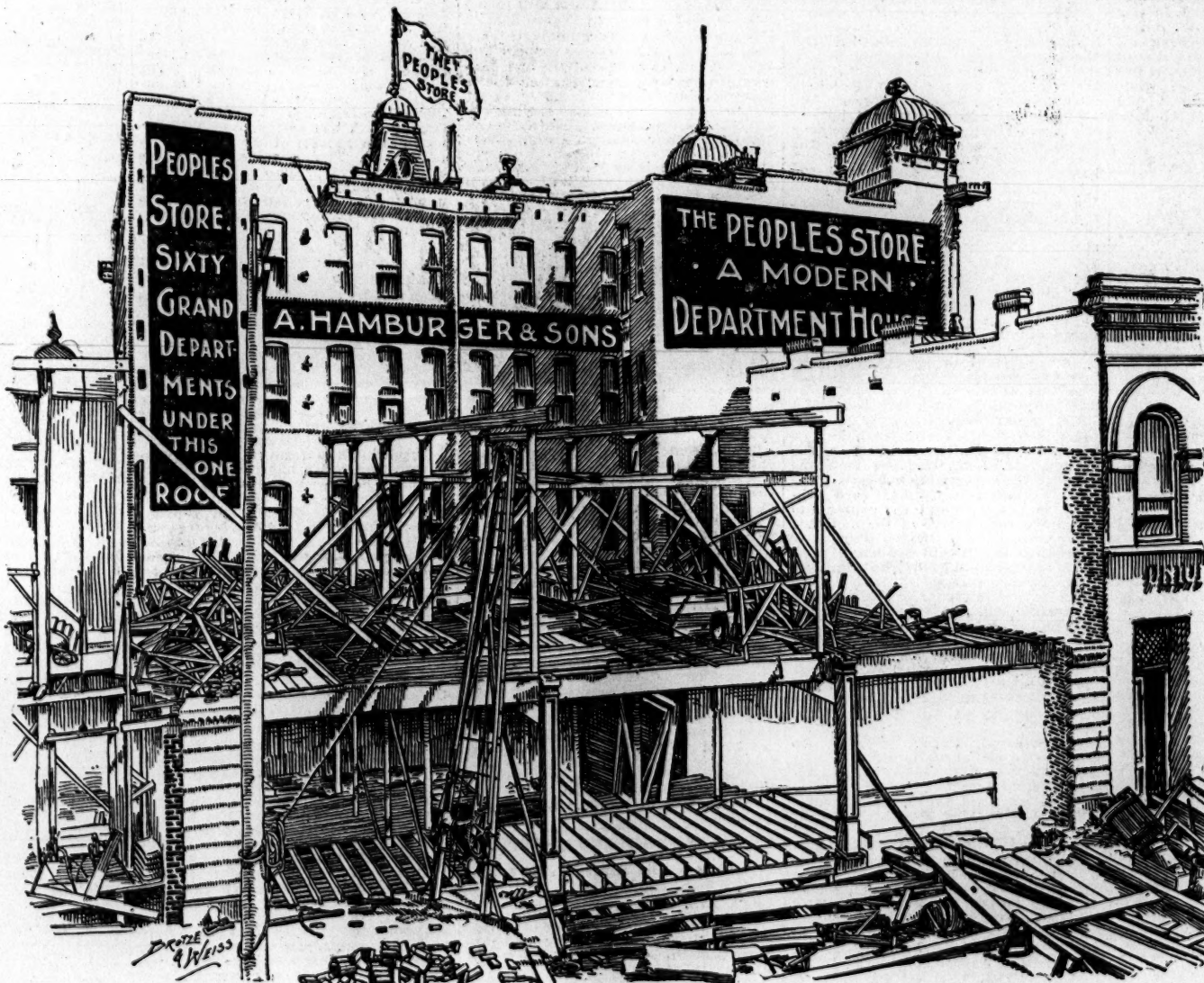
Shoes.

Greatest Shoe Values of the Age.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 30 Ladies' hand turned Oxford, size 2 1/2, very fine value; rebuilding price only..... | 50c |
| 30 Ladies' hand turned Kid Button Shoes, size 2 1/2, very extra; rebuilding price..... | 50c |
| 30 Children's hand sewed welt Shoes, sizes 5 1/2 to 10 1/2, made by J. & T. Cousins; rebuilding price..... | \$1.50 |
| 30 Ladies' tan Prince Alberts of very excellent quality; rebuilding price only..... | \$1.50 |
| 30 Ladies' Tan Spring Heel Button Shoes in broken sizes, good style; rebuilding price..... | \$1.50 |
| 30 Ladies' tan Southern Ties and Oxfords, made by Wright & Peters; rebuilding price..... | \$2.00 |
| 30 Ladies' hand turned Brown Kid Button Shoes, made by Wright & Peters; rebuilding price..... | \$2.50 |
| 30 Ladies' Tan Button and Lace Shoes, made by Foster & Co.; rebuilding price only..... | \$3.50 |

Window Shades.

The quality of the Window Shades we handle is unsurpassed anywhere. They are hand made, oil finished, opaque, and we use the latest improved Hawthorn self-acting rollers; the shades are sewed with silk and the brackets put up with screws; if you are needing anything in Window Shades we can make it pay you to drop us a postal or ring us up by telephone; special prices on estimates for this week.



Silks Slashed.

The very life cut right out of the Prices.

| | |
|---|--|
| 75c White Brocaded India Silk..... | |
| 85c Fancy Plaid Surah Silks..... | |
| 90c Colored Stripe Satin Broche Taffetas..... | |
| 90c Satin Stripe Swivel Taffetas..... | |
| 90c Changeable Swivel Taffetas..... | |
| 1.00 Hairline Stripe Swivel Taffetas..... | |
| 1.00 Fancy Black Broche India Silks..... | |
| 1.25 Jacquard Stripe Fancy Silks..... | |
| 1.25 Colored Crepe de Chine..... | |

Your choice at 49c the yard.

Still another Grand Lot.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1.00 Black Satins and Colored Stripe Gros de Londres..... | |
| 1.00 Black Taffeta Silk with colored Jacquard figures..... | |
| 1.00 Two-tone Fancy Taffetas..... | |
| 1.00 Black Swivel Taffetas..... | |
| 1.00 Black All-silk Satin Rhadama..... | |
| 1.00 Black Shanghai..... | |
| 1.00 Black Brocade Gros de Londres..... | |
| 1.25 Lyons Printed Warp Taffetas..... | |
| 1.25 Black Satin Stripe Dresden Taffetas..... | |
| 1.25 Black Oriental Persian Taffetas..... | |
| 1.50 Black Brocade Peau de Sole, white dots..... | |

Your choice at 49c the yard.

Trimmings.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 10c Fancy Wash Braids..... | 20c |
| 10c Silk Gimps, 5 inches wide, now..... | 20c |
| 200 yards colored Silk Gimps, 20c kinds..... | 20c |
| 50c colored Silk Moss Trimming, 20 pieces, choice, yard..... | 20c |

Notions.

Small Needles at still smaller prices.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Steel Pins, paper..... | 1c |
| English Hat Pins, paper..... | 1c |
| Black Pins, box..... | 1c |
| Hook and Eyes, card..... | 1c |
| Dress Bones, dozen..... | 1c |
| Whitbone Gaining, piece..... | 1c |
| American Pins, paper..... | 1c |
| Fancy Ruffled Blastic, yard..... | 1c |
| Thinning Cotton, ball..... | 1c |
| Safety Pins, card..... | 1c |
| Hat Pins, dozen..... | 1c |
| 3-inch Lead Crimpers, dozen..... | 1c |
| Crochet Cotton, ball..... | 1c |
| Stockinet Knee Caps, pair..... | 1c |
| Initial Marking Letters, box..... | 1c |
| 30c Ladies' white Embroidered and scalloped border Handkerchiefs..... | 16c |
| 30c Ladies' white Embroidered and scalloped border Handkerchiefs..... | 12c |
| 10c Ladies' white Embroidered and scalloped border Handkerchiefs..... | 8c |

Ribbons.

| | |
|--|---------|
| No. 2 Ribbons, yard 4 1/2c, piece..... | 40c |
| No. 3 Ribbons, yard 5c, piece..... | 47 1/2c |
| No. 4 Ribbons, yard 6 1/2c, piece..... | 50c |
| No. 5 Ribbons, yard 7c, piece..... | 57 1/2c |
| No. 6 Ribbons, yard 8c, piece..... | 64c |
| No. 7 Ribbons, yard 9c, piece..... | 71 1/2c |
| No. 8 Ribbons, yard 11c, piece..... | 81.0c |
| No. 9 Ribbons, yard 12c, piece..... | 88.0c |
| No. 10 Ribbons, yard 13c, piece..... | 95.0c |
| No. 11 Ribbons, yard 14c, piece..... | 102.0c |
| No. 12 Ribbons, yard 15c, piece..... | 109.0c |
| No. 13 Ribbons, yard 16c, piece..... | 116.0c |
| No. 14 Ribbons, yard 17c, piece..... | 123.0c |
| No. 15 Ribbons, yard 18c, piece..... | 130.0c |
| No. 16 Ribbons, yard 19c, piece..... | 137.0c |
| No. 17 Ribbons, yard 20c, piece..... | 144.0c |
| No. 18 Ribbons, yard 21c, piece..... | 151.0c |
| No. 19 Ribbons, yard 22c, piece..... | 158.0c |
| No. 20 Ribbons, yard 23c, piece..... | 165.0c |
| No. 21 Ribbons, yard 24c, piece..... | 172.0c |
| No. 22 Ribbons, yard 25c, piece..... | 179.0c |
| No. 23 Ribbons, yard 26c, piece..... | 186.0c |
| No. 24 Ribbons, yard 27c, piece..... | 193.0c |
| No. 25 Ribbons, yard 28c, piece..... | 200.0c |
| No. 26 Ribbons, yard 29c, piece..... | 207.0c |
| No. 27 Ribbons, yard 30c, piece..... | 214.0c |
| No. 28 Ribbons, yard 31c, piece..... | 221.0c |
| No. 29 Ribbons, yard 32c, piece..... | 228.0c |
| No. 30 Ribbons, yard 33c, piece..... | 235.0c |
| No. 31 Ribbons, yard 34c, piece..... | 242.0c |
| No. 32 Ribbons, yard 35c, piece..... | 249.0c |
| No. 33 Ribbons, yard 36c, piece..... | 256.0c |
| No. 34 Ribbons, yard 37c, piece..... | 263.0c |
| No. 35 Ribbons, yard 38c, piece..... | 270.0c |
| No. 36 Ribbons, yard 39c, piece..... | 277.0c |
| No. 37 Ribbons, yard 40c, piece..... | 284.0c |
| No. 38 Ribbons, yard 41c, piece..... | 291.0c |
| No. 39 Ribbons, yard 42c, piece..... | 298.0c |
| No. 40 Ribbons, yard 43c, piece..... | 305.0c |
| No. 41 Ribbons, yard 44c, piece..... | 312.0c |
| No. 42 Ribbons, yard 45c, piece..... | 319.0c |
| No. 43 Ribbons, yard 46c, piece..... | 326.0c |
| No. 44 Ribbons, yard 47c, piece..... | 333.0c |
| No. 45 Ribbons, yard 48c, piece..... | 340.0c |
| No. 46 Ribbons, yard 49c, piece..... | 347.0c |
| No. 47 Ribbons, yard 50c, piece..... | 354.0c |
| No. 48 Ribbons, yard 51c, piece..... | 361.0c |
| No. 49 Ribbons, yard 52c, piece..... | 368.0c |
| No. 50 Ribbons, yard 53c, piece..... | 375.0c |
| No. 51 Ribbons, yard 54c, piece..... | 382.0c |
| No. 52 Ribbons, yard 55c, piece..... | 389.0c |
| No. 53 Ribbons, yard 56c, piece..... | 396.0c |
| No. 54 Ribbons, yard 57c, piece..... | 403.0c |
| No. 55 Ribbons, yard 58c, piece..... | 410.0c |
| No. 56 Ribbons, yard 59c, piece..... | 417.0c |
| No. 57 Ribbons, yard 60c, piece..... | 424.0c |
| No. 58 Ribbons, yard 61c, piece..... | 431.0c |
| No. 59 Ribbons, yard 62c, piece..... | 438.0c |
| No. 60 Ribbons, yard 63c, piece..... | 445.0c |
| No. 61 Ribbons, yard 64c, piece..... | 452.0c |
| No. 62 Ribbons, yard 65c, piece..... | 459.0c |
| No. 63 Ribbons, yard 66c, piece..... | 466.0c |
| No. 64 Ribbons, yard 67c, piece..... | 473.0c |
| No. 65 Ribbons, yard 68c, piece..... | 480.0c |
| No. 66 Ribbons, yard 69c, piece..... | 487.0c |
| No. 67 Ribbons, yard 70c, piece..... | 494.0c |
| No. 68 Ribbons, yard 71c, piece..... | 501.0c |
| No. 69 Ribbons, yard 72c, piece..... | 508.0c |
| No. 70 Ribbons, yard 73c, piece..... | 515.0c |
| No. 71 Ribbons, yard 74c, piece..... | 522.0c |
| No. 72 Ribbons, yard 75c, piece..... | 529.0c |
| No. 73 Ribbons, yard 76c, piece..... | 536.0c |
| No. 74 Ribbons, yard 77c, piece..... | 543.0c |
| No. 75 Ribbons, yard 78c, piece..... | 550.0c |
| No. 76 Ribbons, yard 79c, piece..... | 557.0c |
| No. 77 Ribbons, yard 80c, piece..... | 564.0c |
| No. 78 Ribbons, yard 81c, piece..... | 571.0c |
| No. 79 Ribbons, yard 82c, piece..... | 578.0c |
| No. 80 Ribbons, yard 83c, piece..... | 585.0c |
| No. 81 Ribbons, yard 84c, piece..... | 592.0c |
| No. 82 Ribbons, yard 85c, piece..... | 599.0c |
| No. 83 Ribbons, yard 86c, piece..... | 606.0c |
| No. 84 Ribbons, yard 87c, piece..... | 613.0c |
| No. 85 Ribbons, yard 88c, piece..... | 620.0c |
| No. 86 Ribbons, yard 89c, piece..... | 627.0c |
| No. 87 Ribbons, yard 90c, piece..... | 634.0c |
| No. 88 Ribbons, yard 91c, piece..... | 641.0c |
| No. 89 Ribbons, yard 92c, piece..... | 648.0c |
| No. 90 Ribbons, yard 93c, piece..... | 655.0c |
| No. 91 Ribbons, yard 94c, piece..... | 662.0c |
| No. 92 Ribbons, yard 95c, piece..... | 669.0c |
| No. 93 Ribbons, yard 96c, piece..... | 676.0c |
| No. 94 Ribbons, yard 97c, piece..... | 683.0c |
| No. 95 Ribbons, yard 98c, piece..... | 690.0c |
| No. 96 Ribbons, yard 99c, piece..... | 697.0c |
| No. 97 Ribbons, yard 100c, piece..... | 704.0c |
| No. 98 Ribbons, yard 101c, piece..... | 711.0c |
| No. 99 Ribbons, yard 102c, piece..... | 718.0c |
| No. 100 Ribbons, yard 103c, piece..... | 725.0c |
| No. 101 Ribbons, yard 104c, piece..... | 732.0c |
| No. 102 Ribbons, yard 105c, piece..... | 739.0c |
| No. 103 Ribbons, yard 106c, piece..... | 746.0c |
| No. 104 Ribbons, yard 107c, piece..... | 753.0c |
| No. 105 Ribbons, yard 108c, piece..... | 760.0c |
| No. 106 Ribbons, yard 109c, piece..... | 767.0c |
| No. 107 Ribbons, yard 110c, piece..... | 774.0c |
| No. 108 Ribbons, yard 111c, piece..... | 781.0c |
| No. 109 Ribbons, yard 112c, piece..... | 788.0c |
| No. 110 Ribbons, yard 113c, piece..... | 795.0c |
| No. 111 Ribbons, yard 114c, piece..... | 802.0c |
| No. 112 Ribbons, yard 115c, piece..... | 809.0c |
| No. 113 Ribbons, yard 116c, piece..... | 816.0c |
| No. 114 Ribbons, yard 117c, piece..... | 823.0c |
| No. 115 Ribbons, yard 118c, piece..... | 830.0c |
| No. 116 Ribbons, yard 119c, piece..... | 837.0c |
| No. 117 Ribbons, yard 120c, piece..... | 844.0c |
| No. 118 Ribbons, yard 121c, piece..... | 851.0c |
| No. 119 Ribbons, yard 122c, piece..... | 858.0c |
| No. 120 Ribbons, yard 123c, piece..... | 865.0c |
| No. 121 Ribbons, yard 124c, piece..... | 872.0c |
| No. 122 Ribbons, yard 125c, piece..... | 879.0c |
| No. 123 Ribbons, yard 126c, piece..... | 886.0c |
| No. 124 Ribbons, yard 127c, piece..... | 893.0c |
| No. 125 Ribbons, yard 128c, piece..... | 900.0c |
| No. 126 Ribbons, yard 129c, piece..... | 907.0c |
| No. 127 Ribbons, yard 130c, piece..... | 914.0c |
| No. 128 Ribbons, yard 131c, piece..... | 921.0c |
| No. 129 Ribbons, yard 132c, piece..... | 928.0c |
| No. 130 Ribbons, yard 133c, piece..... | 935.0c |
| No. 131 Ribbons, yard 134c, piece..... | 942.0c |
| No. 132 Ribbons, yard 135c, piece..... | 949.0c |
| No. 133 Ribbons, yard 136c, piece..... | 956.0c |
| No. 134 Ribbons, yard 137c, piece..... | 963.0c |
| No. 135 Ribbons, yard 138c, piece..... | 970.0c |
| No. 136 Ribbons, yard 139c, piece..... | 977.0c |
| No. 137 Ribbons, yard 140c, piece..... | 984.0c |
| No. 138 Ribbons, yard 141c, piece..... | 991.0c |
| No. 139 Ribbons, yard 142c, piece..... | 998.0c |
| No. 140 Ribbons, yard 143c, piece..... | 1005.0c |
| No. 141 Ribbons, yard 144c, piece..... | 1012.0c |
| No. 142 Ribbons, yard 145c, piece..... | 1019.0c |
| No. 143 Ribbons, yard 146c, piece..... | 1026.0c |
| No. 144 Ribbons, yard 147c, piece..... | 1033.0c |
| No. 145 Ribbons, yard 148c, piece..... | 1040.0c |
| No. 146 Ribbons, yard 149c, piece..... | 1047.0c |
| No. 147 Ribbons, yard 150c, piece..... | 1054.0c |
| No. 148 Ribbons, yard 151c, piece..... | 1061.0c |
| No. 149 Ribbons, yard 152c, piece..... | 1068.0c |
| No. 150 Ribbons, yard 153c, piece..... | 1075.0c |
| No. 151 Ribbons, yard 154c, piece..... | 1082.0c |
| No. 152 Ribbons, yard 155c, piece..... | 1089.0c |
| No. 153 Ribbons, yard 156c, piece..... | 1096.0c |
| No. 154 Ribbons, yard 157c, piece..... | 1103.0c |
| No. 155 Ribbons, yard 158c, piece..... | 1110.0c |
| No. 156 Ribbons, yard 159c, piece..... | 1117.0c |
| No. 157 Ribbons, yard 160c, piece..... | 1124.0c |
| No. 158 Ribbons, yard 161c, piece..... | 1131.0c |
| No. 159 Ribbons, yard 162c, piece..... | 1138.0c |
| No. 160 Ribbons, yard 163c, piece..... | 1145.0c |
| No. 161 Ribbons, yard 164c, piece..... | 1152.0c |
| No. 162 Ribbons, yard 165c, piece..... | 1159.0c |
| No. 163 Ribbons, yard 166c, piece..... | 1166.0c |
| No. 164 Ribbons, yard 167c, piece..... | 1173.0c |
| No. 165 Ribbons, yard 168c, piece..... | 1180.0c |
| No. 166 Ribbons, yard 169c, piece..... | 1187.0c |
| No. 167 Ribbons, yard 170c, piece..... | 1194.0c |
| No. 168 Ribbons, yard 171c, piece..... | 1201.0c |
| No. 169 Ribbons, yard 172c, piece..... | 1208.0c |
| No. 170 Ribbons, yard 173c, piece..... | 1215.0c |
| No. 171 Ribbons, yard 174c, piece..... | 1222.0c |
| No. 172 Ribbons, yard 175c, piece..... | 1229.0c |
| No. 173 Ribbons, yard 176c, piece..... | 1236.0c |
| No. 174 Ribbons, yard 177c, piece..... | 1243.0c |
| No. 175 Ribbons, yard 178c, piece..... | 1250.0c |
| No. 176 Ribbons, yard 179c, piece..... | 1257.0c |
| No. 177 Ribbons, yard 180c, piece..... | 1264.0c |
| No. 178 Ribbons, yard 181c, piece..... | 1271.0c |
| No. 179 Ribbons, yard 182c, piece..... | 1278.0c |
| No. 180 Ribbons, yard 183c, piece..... | 1285.0c |
| No. 181 Ribbons, yard 184c, piece..... | 1292.0c |
| No. 182 Ribbons, yard 185c, piece..... | 1299.0c |
| No. 183 Ribbons, yard 186c, piece..... | 1306.0c |
| No. 184 Ribbons, yard 187c, piece..... | 1313.0c |
| No. 185 Ribbons, yard 188c, piece..... | 1320.0c |
| No. 186 Ribbons, yard 189c, piece..... | 1327.0c |
| No. 187 Ribbons, yard 190c, piece..... | 1334.0c |
| No. 188 Ribbons, yard 191c, piece..... | 1341.0c |
| No. 189 Ribbons, yard 192c, piece..... | 1348.0c |
| No. 190 Ribbons, yard 193c, piece..... | 1355.0c |
| No. 191 Ribbons, yard 194c, piece..... | 1362.0c |
| No. 192 Ribbons, yard 195c, piece..... | 1369.0c |
| No. 193 Ribbons, yard 196c, piece..... | 1376.0c |
| No. 194 Ribbons, yard 197c, piece..... | 1383.0c |
| No. 195 Ribbons, yard 198c, piece..... | 1390.0c |
| No. 196 Ribbons, yard 199c, piece..... | 1397.0c |
| No. 197 Ribbons, yard 200c, piece..... | 1404.0c |
| No. 198 Ribbons, yard 201c, piece..... | 1411.0c |
| No. 199 Ribbons, yard 202c, piece..... | 1418.0c |
| No. 200 Ribbons, yard 203c, piece..... | 1425.0c |
| No. 201 Ribbons, yard 204c, piece..... | 1432.0c |
| No. 202 Ribbons, yard 205c, piece..... | 1439.0c |
| No. 203 Ribbons, yard 206c, piece..... | 1446.0c |
| No. 204 Ribbons, yard 207c, piece..... | 1453.0c |
| No. 205 Ribbons, yard 208c, piece..... | 1460.0c |
| No. 206 Ribbons, yard 209c, piece..... | 1467.0c |
| No. 207 Ribbons, yard 210c, piece..... | 1474.0c |
| No. 208 Ribbons, yard 211c, piece..... | 1481.0c |
| No. 209 Ribbons, yard 212c, piece..... | 1488.0c |
| No. 210 Ribbons, yard 213c, piece..... | 1495.0c |
| No. 211 Ribbons, yard 214c, piece..... | 1502.0c |
| No. 212 Ribbons, yard 215c, piece..... | 1509.0c |
| No. 213 Ribbons, yard 216c, piece..... | 1516.0c |
| No. 214 Ribbons, yard 217c, piece..... | 1523.0c |
| No. 215 Ribbons, yard 218c, piece..... | 1530.0c |
| No. 216 Ribbons, yard 219c, piece..... | 1537.0c |
| No. 217 Ribbons, yard 220c, piece..... | 1544.0c |
| No. 218 Ribbons, yard 221c, piece..... | 1551.0c |
| No. 219 Ribbons, yard 222c, piece..... | 1558.0c |
| No. 220 Ribbons, yard 223c, piece..... | 1565.0c |
| No. 221 Ribbons, yard 224c, piece..... | 1572.0c |
| No. 222 Ribbons, yard 225c, piece..... | 1579.0c |
| No. 223 Ribbons, yard 226c, piece..... | 1586.0c |
| No. 224 Ribbons, yard 227c, piece..... | 1593.0c |
| No. 225 Ribbons, yard 228c, piece..... | 1600.0c |
| No. 226 Ribbons, yard 229c, piece..... | 1607.0c |
| No. 227 Ribbons, yard 230c, piece..... | 1614.0c |
| No. 228 Ribbons, yard 231c, piece..... | 1621.0c |
| No. 229 Ribbons, yard 232c, piece..... | 1628.0c |
| No. 230 Ribbons, yard 233c, piece..... | 1635.0c |
| No. 231 Ribbons, yard 234c, piece..... | 1642.0c |
| No. 232 Ribbons, yard 235c, piece..... | 1649.0c |
| No. 233 Ribbons, yard 236c, piece..... | 1656.0c |
| No. 234 Ribbons, yard 237c, piece..... | 1663.0c |
| No. 235 Ribbons, yard 238c, piece..... | 1670.0c |
| No. 236 Ribbons, yard 239c, piece..... | 1677.0c |
| No. 237 Ribbons, yard 240c, piece..... | 1684.0c |
| No. 238 Ribbons, yard 241c, piece..... | 1691.0c |
| No. 239 Ribbons, yard 242c, piece..... | 1698.0c |
| No. 240 Ribbons, yard 243c, piece..... | 1705.0c |
| No. 241 Ribbons, yard 244c, piece..... | 1712.0c |
| No. 242 Ribbons, yard 245c, piece..... | 1719.0c |
| No. 243 Ribbons, yard 246c, piece..... | 1726.0c |
| No. 244 Ribbons, yard 247c, piece..... | 1733.0c |
| No. 245 Ribbons, yard 248c, piece..... | 1740.0c |
| No. 246 Ribbons, yard 249c, piece..... | 1747.0c |
| No. 247 Ribbons, yard 250c, piece..... | 1754.0c |
| No. 248 Ribbons, yard 251c, piece..... | 1761.0c |
| No. 249 Ribbons, yard 252c, piece..... | 1768.0c |
| No. 250 Ribbons, yard 253c, piece..... | 1775.0c |
| No. 251 Ribbons, yard 254c, piece..... | 1782.0c |
| No. 252 Ribbons, yard 255c, piece..... | 1789.0c |
| No. 253 Ribbons, yard 256c, piece..... | 1796.0c |
| No. 254 Ribbons, yard 257c, piece..... | 1803.0c |
| No. 255 Ribbons, yard 258c, piece..... | 1810.0c |
| No. 256 Ribbons, yard 259c, piece..... | 1817.0c |
| No. 257 Ribbons, yard 260c, piece..... | 1824.0c |
| No. 258 Ribbons, yard 261c, piece..... | 1831.0c |
| No. 259 Ribbons, yard 262c, piece..... | 1838.0c |
| No. 260 Ribbons, yard 263c, piece..... | 1845.0c |
| No. 261 Ribbons, yard 264c, piece..... | 1852.0c |
| No. 262 Ribbons, yard 265c, piece..... | 1859.0c |
| No. 263 Ribbons, yard 266c, piece..... | 1866.0c |
| No. 264 Ribbons, yard 267c, piece..... | 1873.0c |
| No. 265 Ribbons, yard 268c, piece..... | 1880.0c |
| No. 266 Ribbons, yard 269c, piece..... | 1887.0c |
| No. 267 Ribbons, yard 270c, piece..... | 1894.0c |
| No. 268 Ribbons, yard 271c, piece..... | 1901.0c |
| No. 269 Ribbons, yard 272c, piece..... | 1908.0c |
| No. 270 Ribbons, yard 273c, piece..... | 1915.0c |
| No. 271 Ribbons, yard 274c, piece..... | 1922.0c |
| No. 272 Ribbons, yard 275c, piece..... | 1929.0c |
| No. 273 Ribbons, yard 276c, piece..... | 1936.0c |
| No. 274 Ribbons, yard 277c, piece..... | 1943.0c |
| No. 275 Ribbons, yard 278c, piece..... | 1950.0c |
| No. 276 Ribbons, yard 279c, piece..... | 1957.0c |
| No. 277 Ribbons, yard 280c, piece..... | 1964.0c |
| No. 278 Ribbons, yard 281c, piece..... | 1971.0c |
| No. 279 Ribbons, yard 282c, piece..... | 1978.0c |
| No. 280 Ribbons, yard 283c, piece..... | 1985.0c |
| No. 281 Ribbons, yard 284c, piece..... | 1992.0c |
| No. 282 Ribbons, yard 285c, piece..... | 1999.0c |
| No. 283 Ribbons, yard 286c, piece..... | 2006.0c |
| No. 284 Ribbons, yard 287c, piece..... | 2013.0c |
| No. 285 Ribbons, yard 288c, piece..... | 2020.0c |
| No. 286 Ribbons, yard 289c, piece..... | 2027.0c |
| No. 287 Ribbons, yard 290c, piece..... | 2034.0c |
| No. 288 Ribbons, yard 291c, piece..... | 2041.0c |
| No. 289 Ribbons, yard 292c, piece..... | 2048.0c |
| No. 290 Ribbons, yard 293c, piece..... | 2055.0c |
| No. 291 Ribbons, yard 294c, piece..... | 2062.0c |
| No. 292 Ribbons, yard 295c, piece..... | 2069.0c |
| No. 293 Ribbons, yard 296c, piece..... | 2076.0c |
| No. 294 Ribbons, yard 297c, piece..... | 2083.0c |
| No. 295 Ribbons, yard 298c, piece..... | 2090.0c |
| No. 296 Ribbons, yard 299c, piece..... | 2097.0c |
| No. 297 Ribbons, yard 300c, piece..... | 2104.0c |
| No. 298 Ribbons, yard 301c, piece..... | 2111.0c |
| No. 299 Ribbons, yard 302c, piece..... | 2118.0c |
| No. 300 Ribbons, yard 303c, piece..... | 2125.0c |
| No. 301 Ribbons, yard 304c, piece..... | 2132.0c |
| No. 302 Ribbons, yard 305c, piece..... | 2139.0c |
| No. 303 Ribbons, yard 306c, piece..... | 2146.0c |
| No. 304 Ribbons, yard 307c, piece..... | 2153.0c |
| No. 305 Ribbons, yard 308c, piece..... | 2160.0c |
| No. 306 Ribbons, yard 309c, piece..... | 2167.0c |
| No. 307 Ribbons, yard 310c, piece..... | 2174.0c |
| No. 308 Ribbons, yard 311c, piece..... | 2181.0c |
| No. 309 Ribbons, yard 312c, piece..... | 2188.0c |
| No. 310 Ribbons, yard 313c, piece..... | 2195.0c |
| No. 311 Ribbons, yard 314c, piece..... | 2202.0c |
| No. 312 Ribbons, yard 315c, piece..... | 2209.0c |
| No. 313 Ribbons, yard 316c, piece..... | 2216.0c |
| No. 314 Ribbons, yard 317c, piece..... | 2223.0c |
| No. 315 Ribbons, yard 318c, piece..... | 2230.0c |
| No. 316 Ribbons, yard 319c, piece..... | 2237.0c |
| No. 317 Ribbons, yard 320c, piece..... | 2244.0c |
| No. 318 Ribbons, yard 321c, piece..... | 2251.0c |
| No. 319 Ribbons, yard 322c, piece..... | 2258.0c |
| No. 320 Ribbons, yard 323c, piece..... | 2265.0c |
| No. 321 Ribbons, yard 324c, piece..... | 2272.0c |
| No. 322 Ribbons, yard 325c, piece..... | 2279.0c |
| No. 323 Ribbons, yard 326c, piece..... | 2286.0c |
| No. 324 Ribbons, yard 327c, piece..... | 2293.0c |
| No. 325 Ribbons, yard 328c, piece..... | 2300.0c |
| No. 326 Ribbons, yard 329c, piece..... | 2307.0c |
| No. 327 Ribbons, yard 330c, piece..... | 2314.0c |
| No. 328 Ribbons, yard 331c, piece..... | 2321.0c |
| No. 329 Ribbons, yard 332c, piece..... | 2328.0c |
| No. 330 Ribbons, yard 333c, piece..... | 2335.0c |
| No. 331 Ribbons, yard 334c, piece..... | 2342.0c |
| No. 332 Ribbons, yard 335c, piece..... | 2349.0c |
| No. 333 Ribbons, yard 336c, piece..... | 2356.0c |
| No. 334 Ribbons, yard 337c, piece..... | 2363.0c |
| No. 335 Ribbons, yard 338c, piece..... | 2370.0c |
| No. 336 Ribbons, yard 339c, piece..... | 2377.0c |